REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1934-35

RANGOON
SUPDT., GOVT. PRINTING AND STATIONERY, BURMA
1936

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Burma

For the Year 1934-35.

PART I.

General Summary.

1. *Changes in the Administration.*—His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., held the office of Governor throughout the year with the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Thomas) Couper, C.S.I., as Finance Member and the Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, Kt., K.S.M., as Home Member. From the 9th April 1934 when they took office, the Hon'ble U Ba Pe and the Hon'ble Dr. Ba Maw held the Forest and Education Ministries, respectively.

The only territorial change of importance was the abolition of the Banmauk Subdivision, which, consisting as it did of one township only, was without difficulty incorporated in the neighbouring Katha Subdivision.

As in the previous year the necessity for retrenchment pressed heavily on the services. Reductions already made were maintained and several additional appointments were either abolished or put into abeyance.

2. *Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs. Shan States.*—No Frontier Meeting was held during the year nor did the Junior Court meet. The number of cases pending settlement is therefore formidable, especially as incursions from over the border were numerous. Raids also were made by the wild Was on the states bordering their territory, and caused some trouble locally. News was received of frequent dacoities committed by Chinese bandits on the Chinese side of the Kēngtūng border, but the presence of the Military Police Column was sufficient to maintain peace on the British side.

Economically, there was a slight improvement in conditions. Development, however, was largely at a standstill.

In the Chin Hills District, money was still in short supply and employment difficult to obtain. An epidemic of small-pox resulted in 103 attacks with 53 deaths. Good progress was made with education, and the Military Police Battalion continued to do well. Progress was made with the introduction of a more settled form of administration in the new areas where the people are well-behaved and give very little trouble.

In the Kachin Hills the year was generally uneventful. Sugar cultivation in the Myitkyina District has provided occupation for a good number of Kachins. The Triangle and the Hukawng Valley were both visited and, while the villages on the east of the Triangle were reported to be very poor, the Hukawng Valley appears to be prosperous. In both Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts opium smuggling remains a problem of major importance, the magnitude of which can be gauged from the seizures, which in Myitkyina amounted to 120,990 tolas and in Bhamo to 18,823 tolas.

The rise in the price of gold has encouraged an increase in local working but so far no areas likely to repay working by modern methods have been found.

3. *Administration of the Land.*—Minor amendments were made in the Land Revenue Rules and Directions but the substantive law remained unchanged. The Burma Fisheries Act, however, was amended to provide for the appointment as Fishery Officers of Commanders of His Majesty's ships and officers of His Majesty's Air Force and to enable Fishery Officers to board, inspect and seize vessels suspected of poaching. This was necessary to deal with powerful foreign motor vessels engaged in sea poaching.

The Land Revenue demand was Rs. 292·63 (282·94) lakhs. Remissions were Rs. 10·37 (Rs. 7·48) † lakhs and collections including arrears were Rs. 284·26 (280·18)† lakhs. Outstandings on the 30th June 1935 were Rs. 6·81 (11·72) † lakhs.

Survey, Resurvey and Settlement Operations were carried out on a very reduced scale owing to financial stringency. Except in Amherst and Kyauksè, the result accruing during the year from the operations of the Settlement Department was a reduction in the revenue demand.

Occupied and assessed areas under supplementary survey rose to 19·05 (18·96) and 15·67 (15·61) million acres, respectively, but the cultivated area fell to 15·77 (15·84) million acres. The area of land sold during the year was 645,206 (758,568) acres. Land values remained low.

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† Revised figure.

Conditions improved in the Government estates where the total interest due on loans and over two lakhs of the principal were recovered. In the Rangoon Urban Estate conditions were easier and the demand for sites was good, partly owing to an improvement in the economic situation and partly to the 1934 reductions in rent.

The transfer of land to non-agriculturists continues, but appears to be slowing down. The area let to tenants during the year increased to 8·85 (8·53) million acres. Rents continued high but except in a few districts the relations between landlord and tenant are reported to be harmonious.

4. *Legislation.*—Of the Bills pending before the Legislative Council at the beginning of the year four were passed into law. Of the 17 Bills introduced during the year three became law. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, and the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1933, were extended to the notified areas of Taunggyi, Lashio and Kalaw and the Civil Stations of Loilem and Loimwe. Section 36 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, was extended to the Federated Shan States and the Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, together with all rules, notifications and orders was extended to all the Shan States.

5. *Police.*—As part of the general retrenchment campaign the Police Department made a substantial reduction in staff, particularly in temporary staff. This together with other economies reduced the cost of the District Civil Police Force from Rs. 122·60 lakhs to Rs. 111·62 lakhs. It was reported, howerver, that the standard of conduct and efficiency was maintained and the discipline of the force remained good. Housing was reported to be still defective.

The position with regard to crime showed some improvement in that there was a reduction of dacoities and robberies. There was, however, an increase in serious offences against the person. Action under the preventive law was continued and an intensive campaign was undertaken against absconding habituals. The Motor Vehicles Department both in Rangoon and in the districts was able to cope with an increase in motor traffic, which as yet does not present any very serious problem in Burma. The number of accidents, however, though not yet very great, shows a substantial increase. The number of fatal accidents in the districts increased from 31 to 46, but in Rangoon fell from 22 to 20.

6. *Village Administration.*—Village administration showed little departure from the usual lines. The amalgamation policy of Government was continued but has been criticised by some district officers.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—The administration of criminal justice was reported by the Hon'ble Judges to have been carried on with improved

efficiency despite the pressure of retrenchment. There was a general reduction in the duration of cases and an increase in the percentage of convictions.

8. *Jail Department.*—The administration of the Jail Department in spite of a substantial reduction in costs was maintained on the same standard of efficiency. The health of the prisoners was good and as usual their physical condition showed improvement as a result of the prison régime. The Borstal and Senior Training School continued in operation and the Borstal Association of the Burma Prisoners Aid Society undertook the after-care of prisoners. The Salvation Army Juvenile-Adult Criminal Institution dealt altogether with 56 young men whose general conduct was reported to be good. The Central Revisory Board continued in operation. Since 1923 the total number of prisoners released on conditions is 6,491. So far only 196 prisoners have had their remission cancelled either for breach of conditions or for fresh offences and the percentage returned to jail is 3·02.

9. *Civil Justice.*—In the civil courts the outstanding feature was the general reduction in the number and value of the suits filed. The results were much the same as in the previous year, and the Hon'ble Judges report that despite the difficulties caused by the need for retrenchment, the business of the courts was transacted with improved efficiency.

10. *Registration.*—The Registration Department showed a decline both in the volume of registration and in the value of the property affected, the latter falling to Rs. 8·85 (9·03) crores. In particular, instruments of mortgage decreased in number to 16,512 (19,407) and in value to Rs. 1·36 (1·62) crores. In 1929 the value of mortgages registered was Rs. 8·42 crores. The decrease is striking evidence of the degree of contraction of agricultural credit.

11. *Shipping.*—The trade handled by the Port of Rangoon showed a substantial increase. Passengers arriving by sea increased to 227,040 (211,147) and passengers departing fell to 204,290 (211,219)—all an indication of revival in prosperity. Including other ports, the aggregate tonnage of vessels entering all the ports of Burma was 6,290,613 (6,179,957) and the tonnage of vessels clearing 6,270,740 (6,244,845).

There were no serious casualties to shipping, and lights and lightships all functioned satisfactorily. A breakdown in the Mingalun Rotating Loop Radio Beacon which occurred in January 1935 was repaired and the Beacon restored to service on the 22nd March 1935.

12. *Agriculture.*—The occupied area rose to 20·90 (20·82) million acres, and the net matured area to 16·26 (16·18) million acres. The

area under rice declined for the third year in succession, being 12·01 (12·24) million acres, owing mostly to the failure of early rains in Upper Burma and in part perhaps to the effect of the low prices maintaining at the time of the previous harvest. Among other crops sesamum and ground-nuts at 1,419,000 (1,610,000) acres and 625,000 (640,000) acres, respectively, showed a decline. Beans of all kinds under the stimulation of better prices increased by 50,000 acres to 919,000 acres, while there was a noteworthy increase in millet and gram.

13. *Agricultural Department.*—Further development in this Department has been restricted by retrenchment but the work done in preparing seed farms some years ago is now bearing fruit and the amount of seed of all kinds distributed was more than 18 (14) million pounds. Rice research and cotton research financed from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee continued ; general research made progress in the hands of the specialists in the Agricultural College, which is now purely a research institute. The Government Farm Schools at Mahlaing and Hmawbi, however, continued to train practical agriculturists and are regarded as one of the most hopeful lines of rural vocational education. Similar work was done at the A.B.M. Agricultural School at Pyinmana.

A new phase of departmental activity was initiated during the year by the creation of a Marketing Section, which is now engaged in surveying the principal crops and agricultural products of the Province. The scheme is part of a general scheme sponsored by the Government of India through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

14. *Veterinary Department.*—The department has been reorganised and the changes should result in greater efficiency without any increase in cost. Propaganda was carried out by the staff, and leaflets were published and distributed to departmental and other officers. Field research was unfortunately interrupted by the departure of the Research Officer. Laboratory research continued without interruption throughout the year.

Severe epidemics of rinderpest occurred in areas where it had been practically unknown for some years and the cattle had in consequence little or no acquired immunity. Foot-and-mouth disease in a mild form was fairly widespread but the mortality was low and the disease did not interfere with cultivation. Other contagious diseases showed a substantial reduction and in particular the benefits of the anthrax vaccine in use in the elephant camps caused a substantial improvement in the situation there. The census of livestock shows a substantial reduction in equines and an increase in pigs ; the figures may not be accurate in detail but indicate tendencies which common observation show to be in progress.

15. *Weather and Crops.*—Generally speaking, the season was not favourable for the cultivation of the main crops. The yield of unhusked rice was estimated at 6,471,818 tons, a fall of 954,963 tons or 13 per cent as compared with the previous year. The exportable surplus of rice and rice products was estimated at 3,200,000 tons and up to the end of June 1935, 2,089,793 tons had been exported. This compares with an actual export in the previous calendar year 1934 of 3,779,116 tons. The exports in that year, however, were swelled by quantities of paddy brought out of store in Upper Burma by good prices and reduction of freights, coupled with the fact that the harvest had been exceptionally good in 1933-34.

Sesamum, cotton and ground-nuts all showed a fall in the estimated outturn as compared with the figures of 1933-34.

Prices, however, were more favourable all round. Paddy prices began to improve in April and from an average of Rs. 54 per 100 baskets for the first three months of 1934 rose to Rs. 105 in late August. In the last week of November the new crop was quoted at Rs. 62, but rose continuously to over Rs. 100 after the end of the financial year. All other prices except gram rose in sympathy with paddy and sesamum in particular fetched nearly double prices.

15. *Co-operation.*—The number of Societies of all classes declined from 2,165 to 2,138, a much smaller fall than in previous years. A scheme for reconstruction based on the principle of debt conciliation was submitted to Government and the position generally is healthier than it has been for some years. The Department, however, has over 70,000 acres of land in the hands of liquidators and its disposal is a serious problem.

The liquidation of the Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank continued. Of the other banks, the Prome, Henzada and Pegu Banks continued to experience difficulty, while the position of the Moulmein District Bank was satisfactory.

16. *Forests.*—Statistics relating to forest reserves, forest settlement, demarcations, etc., showed little variation from preceding years. All Working Plans field work was in abeyance as a measure of economy, but Silvicultural, Entomological and Economic research continued in the hands of departmental specialists. The merits of teak were advertised but owing to lack of funds a number of enquiries that promised new markets for Burma timbers could not be pursued.

The outturn of timber increased and the net forest revenue was Rs. 122·76 (88·40) lakhs against an expenditure of Rs. 60·23 (65·27) lakhs. The increase in revenue is due to a revival of markets which encouraged lessees to extract more teak and to the reduction from 30 to 15 per cent of the rebate granted in the rate of royalty.

17. *Mines and Quarries.*—Activity increased in the mining industry, where the number of persons employed showed a substantial increase. There was also an increase in the number of concessions.

The number of accidents was 119, of which 9 were fatal accidents above ground and 10 were fatal accidents below ground. Relations between employers and workers were generally satisfactory and there were no strikes or lock-outs.

The output of petroleum rose to 254¾ (249) million gallons. The production of lead, silver, zinc and copper ore by the Burma Corporation, Limited, the sole mine in Burma for which returns are received, fell to 443,489 (454,791) tons. The total production of tin concentrates increased to 3,157 (2,944) tons. Tungsten increased to 1,246 (894) tons. Gold increased to 890 ounces and other minerals and precious stones showed minor variations.

18. *Manufactures.*—Rice, timber and petroleum are the three most important factory industries in Burma. Among the smaller industries, a notable increase occurred in the number of persons employed in the sugar industry and the knitting industry which are both in their infancy in Burma but have made a good start.

Apart from Government factories, there was an increase under every main head of employment except "Paper and Printing" and "Ginning." The increased activity would indicate a partial return to prosperity and an expectation of further improvement. Conditions generally for the workers were reported fair, but owing to the paucity of Inspecting Staff the Chief Inspector of Factories considers that safety and other regulations are probably neglected in up-country factories.

19. *Trade.*—At long length, 1934-35 saw the turn of the tide in the maritime trade of the Province. The aggregate reached the highest figure since 1930-31, as also did the trade with India. The share of the British Empire in the import trade and the share of the United Kingdom in that figure remained about the same. Exports to Empire countries rose to 61·66 (56·86) per cent of the whole and the share of the United Kingdom in that figure increased to 29·92 (24·52) per cent.

20. *Roads and Buildings.*—Retrenchment imposed severe restrictions on the expenditure of the Public Works Department and work was confined to the completion of schemes already in progress and the maintenance with the least possible expenditure of Government roads and buildings. The total expenditure on communications was Rs. 29·74 (33·33) lakhs, of which Rs. 4·27 (4·90) lakhs were for Original Works. On buildings the expenditure was Rs. 17·77 (18·56) lakhs.

21. *Burma Railways.*—The results of the year reflected the slight improvement in economic conditions noted elsewhere in this Report. Coaching and goods earnings showed an increase to Rs. 101 (99) lakhs and Rs. 266 (252) lakhs, respectively. No new lines were built and no new surveys sanctioned. The Public Works Department roads and the toll houses on the Ava Bridge, however, were completed. There were seven accidents classed as serious accidents in two of which there was loss of life.

22. *Canals.*—The dredging operations connected with the widening and straightening of the Twante Canal were completed. Wcrk was continued on revetting the Letpangon throat of the Chord Cut as well as both banks of the Chord Cut. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5·11 (5·31) lakhs, the decrease being due to a fall in paddy traffic. Gross receipts from the Pegu-Sittang Canal were Rs. 1·97 (1·98) lakhs and net receipts Rs. 1·33 (1·20) lakhs.

23. *Central Revenues.*—The receipts at Rs. 1,177·33 (1,113·58) lakhs showed an increase of Rs. 63·75 lakhs, mainly owing to the excise duty on matches which is a new source of revenue, and also to excise duty on motor spirit and sea customs duty on tobacco, oils, machinery and textiles. Income-tax showed a reduction at Rs. 136·42 (139·48) lakhs. The fall would have been greater but for an increase of Rs. 7·38 lakhs in the assessment of companies, owing mainly to better results showed by oil and mining companies.

In the Salt Department foreign salt increased and there was a decrease in the coasting trade in Burma-made salt. The total consumption of salt decreased but the reduction was entirely in foreign salt. The consumption per head of all varieties of salt amounted to 13·21 (14·27) pounds.

Under the head " Opium " there were no central receipts or expenditure as the cost of opium supplied to the Provincial Government is debited in the books of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

24. *Provincial Revenue and Finance.*—Receipts amounted to Rs. 969·91 (1,006·39) lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 932·35 (1,006·97) lakhs. There was, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 37·56 lakhs. Most of the reduction in receipts was not a true revenue reduction, as the receipts in 1933-34 include a loan of Rs. 38·00 lakhs from the Provincial Loans Fund, while no loan was taken in 1934-35, and the heads " Land Revenue," " Excise " and " Forests " showed an increase of Rs. 18·03 lakhs, 4·88 lakhs, and 34·45 lakhs, respectively. The reduction in expenditure was to a large extent a true reduction as retrenchment operated in most Departments to cut both capital and recurring charges.

The increase in land revenue during the financial year 1934-35 was due to an acceleration in the collection. The figures for the agricultural year 1934-35 also showed an increase due to the temporary

reductions of demand sanctioned by Government being smaller. The increase would have been larger but for the grant of larger remissions. Under Excise, revenue from alcoholic liquor and from opium both increased. Much opium, however, is still smuggled and seizures rose to 621,310 (551,464) tolas. The import of foreign liquors fell but the consumption of local beer and locally manufactured foreign spirit increased, as did the consumption of country spirit. In view of the opposition shown in the Legislative Council to the proposal to legalise the possession of ganja by Indians the matter was dropped. Seizures of cocaine reached the high figure of 621,552 (229,543) grains.

The decline in the stamp revenue continued, the gross receipts being Rs. 43·51 (47·83) lakhs, owing to general stagnation of business.

Forest revenue increased to Rs. 114·45 (80·00) lakhs from Burma proper.

The gross revenue from irrigation works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 60·55 (58·26) lakhs.

25. *Rangoon Corporation.*—The financial position of the Rangoon Corporation showed considerable strength with a revenue surplus of Rs. 29·73 (28·83) lakhs. The net loan debt was Rs. 103·77 (117·72) lakhs or Rs. 25-14-8 per head of population. The total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 88·41 (88·55) lakhs.

Expenditure increased to Rs. 86·57 (85·89) lakhs. The two largest increases were shown under "Hospitals and Dispensaries," Rs. 79,000, and "Education," Rs. 75,000. The biggest decrease was one of Rs. 82,000 in the Water Department.

The total assessed annual value of property as at the 31st March 1935 was Rs. 295·97 (Rs. 309·09) lakhs. The decrease is substantially less than in either of the two preceding years and the deflation of property values in Rangoon must now have nearly reached an end.

26. *Rangoon Development Trust.*—As regards the Rangoon Development Trust, the income of the Government estate fell heavily mainly owing to the inclusion in the previous year's accounts of over Rs. 8½ lakhs for the appreciation of Sinking Fund Securities. The expenditure was Rs. ·85 (6·46) lakhs, the principal decrease being a matter of 5 lakhs under the head "Loan Charges" under which a final payment of that amount was made in 1933-34. The General Development Fund Revenue Account closed with a credit balance of Rs. 4·39 lakhs and finally with a credit capital closing balance of Rs. 4·46 lakhs.

27. *Rangoon Port Trust.*—The Rangoon Port Trust began the year with a balance of Rs. 9·04 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 9·25 lakhs. Income increased to Rs. 75·35 (70·89) lakhs, while expenditure decreased to Rs. 67·34 (72·12) lakhs. The total liabilities in respect of loans raised for capital expenditure were reduced from Rs. 524·29 to Rs. 504·29 lakhs.

28. *Other Local Funds.*—The pressure of retrenchment brought about a reduction in the expenditure of all local funds. It does not appear, however, that this had any detrimental effect on efficiency. Receipts showed much less variation, there being a small reduction in the totals throughout except in the case of the Municipalities, where, however, the figures refer to 58 funds as against 56 in the previous year. The total income and expenditure in each class of local authority was :—

	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
District Councils ...	72·57 (73·92) lakhs.	66·05 (70·99) lakhs.
Deputy Commissioner's Local Funds	11·58 (12·19) ,,	10·77 (11·39) ,,
Municipal Committees ...	66·96 (66·58)* ,,	65·34 (67·59)* ,,
Town Committees ...	4·53 (5·15)* ,,	3·95 (4·88)* ,,
Total ...	155·64 (157·84) lakhs	146·11 (154·85) lakhs.

29. *Public Health.*—The increase in the birth rate at 30·22 (29·83) and the death rate at 20·62 (18·71) represents probably an improvement in the recording of statistics rather than a variation in the actual rates. The same may be true of the increase in the infant mortality rate which reached the appallingly high figure of 219·39(192·26).

Cholera, small-pox and plague showed an increase over the figures of the previous year which was unusually healthy. An outbreak of cholera occurred in the Delta and caused considerable havoc in the affected areas. Anti-cholera measures, however, were strenuously enforced and were soon effective. Small-pox severely affected three districts in Upper Burma and plague attacked principally the town of Mandalay which had 918 deaths. There were also 101 deaths in the Sagaing District.

30. *Medical Relief.*—The total number of hospitals open during the year 1934 decreased from 304 to 301. The number of State Public Hospitals rose by 1, however, owing to the provincialisation of the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon. The total number of patients treated in State Public, Local Fund and Private Aided Hospitals in Burma (excluding patients in State Special Hospitals) was 3,091,413, of whom 121,995 were in-patients and 2,969,418 were out-patients. Malaria, as usual, was the commonest ailment.

The relatively low cost of construction encouraged many local bodies with funds at their disposal to rebuild, recondition and extend their existing hospitals, and a certain amount of work was accomplished.

Only private students were admitted to the Burma Government Medical School at the beginning of the summer session. The standard of teaching was satisfactorily maintained although there was some

* The figures in brackets refer to 56 Municipal Committees and 16 Town Committees as against 58 and 15, respectively, in the current year.

danger of interruption owing to a breach of discipline among some of the students, which, however, was handled with tact and firmness and brought soon to an end. The examination results showed a general improvement on the previous year and are regarded as being good all round.

At the Pasteur Institute the number of cases applying for treatment was 3,022 (2,845). The output of vaccine increased heavily as anti-rabic treatment has now been made available at certain out-station hospitals. On the Bacteriological side 21,297 specimens were examined. On the research side work continued on the prevalence and distribution of tropical typhus fevers in the Province and systematic observation was made on rats trapped in Rangoon for the presence of leptospira.

The accommodation in the two Mental Hospitals at Tadagale and Minbu remained the same. The Hospital at Tadagale was seriously overcrowded and special arrangements were required. The general health of the patients was good in both institutions. At Tadagale an examination of the blood of all new patients was carried out for general paralysis of the insane and if the blood gave a positive reaction the cerebro-spinal fluid was also examined. Several doubtful early cases of general paralysis of the insane were thus detected and given appropriate treatment.

Restraint was reduced to a minimum and four padded rooms have been dismantled as they were never used and even restless patients are allowed out in the open in charge of attendants as early as possible as it is found that this is a more beneficial influence than confinement.

31. *Education.*—The need for economy and the pressure of retrenchment dominated the Education Department and caused a reduction in the number of public schools. Private schools showed an increase, partly owing to the disregistration of Aided Schools by Local Education Authorities, and the total number of pupils under instruction actually rose by some 3,000 persons. The result of the University Examination showed a satisfactory increase in the number of passes. In the High School Examinations the results were affected by the leakage of question papers, which caused the examination to be held a second time. This re-acted to the disadvantage of many students. In the Teachers' Training College a very satisfactory percentage of the 1933 students qualified for the degree of B.Ed. in March 1935. An equally satisfactory percentage of the students admitted to the University Trained Teachers Certificate Course obtained certificates. The Vernacular Normal Schools trained teachers for the middle and high departments of Vernacular Schools. Owing to the depression and the incidence of unemployment among this class, it was found possible to close one Government Normal School and withdraw support from one

Aided School, the number of stipends also being heavily reduced. The number of Elementary Training Classes was similarly cut down. The Medical College and Medical School continued in full operation as did the B.O.C. College of Engineering and the Government Technical Institute, Insein. Schools for special classes and races were maintained, mostly by the communities responsible for them except in the case of Karens, Chins and Kachins where a proportion of the schools was under public management.

Generally, it may be said that, if owing to the depression, there was little opportunity for progress, there was at any rate no retrogression. A serious interruption was caused in the Rangoon Government High School by a strike and there were minor occurrences of a similar nature throughout the year elsewhere. None of those, however, attained any importance, and although the effect on discipline was not good, these incidents did not greatly affect the progress of education.

There was no new development in literature and no outstanding books were published. Art was encouraged by the Burma Art Club which inaugurated classes and participated in the Burma Arts, Crafts and Industrial Exhibition, which, as its name implies, was organized by private agency for the encouragement of indigenous arts and crafts.

32. *Miscellaneous.*—The important feature of the year was the gradual improvement in economic conditions. Progress was not sufficiently rapid at the time for the change to be readily noticeable, but in retrospect it is evident that the year marked the beginning of recovery for Burma.

In the political sphere the first event of importance was the accession to office early in April of two new Ministers. One of these was the leader of the People's Party which has played an important role in the constitutional developments of the last twelve years and has in the recent controversies and discussions consistently espoused the Separationist cause. The swearing-in of the other Minister marked the advent to political power of one of the two Anti-Separationist parties which had hitherto stood aloof from Council politics but had been astonishingly successful at the polls in November 1932. With the entry of these new and untried elements into Council politics, differences and sometimes defections inevitably occurred among the rank and file. Unity was temporarily restored during the August Session when a Resolution was passed to remove the President from his office and similar resolutions against the Ministers failed to secure the necessary support. When His Excellency refused his approval, all the three main parties after a somewhat disorderly demonstration declined to enter the Chamber, contenting themselves with recording an adverse vote in the lobby on every item of official business. This deadlock was ultimately resolved by the prorogation of the Council. The Budget Session in

outbreak was due to the activities of a Chittagonian capitalist who had bought land in Arakan, on which he settled people of his own race as tenants and labourers. The dispossessed Arakanese attacked them in resentment and though there was no loss of life, much property was destroyed and intervention by a force of Military Police was necessary to ensure the maintenance of peace.

The situation with regard to ordinary crime showed some amelioration and the improvement in the tax collections was symptomatic not only of better conditions but also of a more law-abiding spirit generally. This was especially noticeable in the districts that were so recently the scene of the rebellion. Occasional disquieting rumours were received throughout the year but on investigation came to nothing.

Generally speaking, it may be said that all classes, except for the few who occupy themselves wholly with politics, were intent on economic recovery. The prevailing feeling was one of thankfulness at the improvement in the markets for Burma products, and men were content to lay all other questions aside until their feet were firmly set on the road to prosperity.

[Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.]

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

NOTE.—The departmental reports and other references, on which this *Report on the Administration of Burma* is based, are noted at the beginning of each chapter. The departmental reports do not all cover the same period. The Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, on the Police and Prison Administration, on the Working of the Registration Department, on the Public Health Administration, and on the Working of the Indian Factories Act, the Reports on Mineral Production and on Hospitals and Dispensaries and the Report of the Chemical Examiner deal with events which took place within the calendar year 1934. The Reports on the Land Revenue and Land Records Administration, on the Working of the Co-operative Societies Act and the Season and Crop Report are concerned with the agricultural year from the 1st July 1934 to the end of June 1935. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1935.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

REFERENCES :—

Quarterly Civil List for Burma, corrected up to the 1st April 1935.

Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1935.

Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1935.

Report on the Veterinary Department, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1935.

Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1934.

PHYSICAL.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 1 to 9 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 10 to 22 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Form of Administration.

For information on this subject, reference should be made to paragraphs 23 to 53 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32, as modified in this part of the Reports for 1932-33 and 1933-34. Further changes which have occurred during the year 1934-35 are noted below under their appropriate paragraph headings.

Paragraph 35.—The sanctioned strength of the Burma Judicial Service is now 87, and of the Subordinate Judicial Service, 125.

Paragraph 37.—For the last sentence of this paragraph *substitute* the following :—

The post of Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, was held in abeyance from the 10th May 1934 and one of Sanitary Engineer from the 21st August 1934. The post of Consulting Architect to the Government of Burma was abolished with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March 1935.

As a measure of economy the number of posts in the Irrigation Branch was reduced, those of Superintending Engineer from 3 to 2, those of Executive and Assistant Executive Engineer from 23 to 18 and those of Assistant Engineer from 18 to 17.

Paragraph 40.—For this paragraph *substitute* the following :—

40.—Public Health is a Transferred Subject under the Education Minister.

Until 1896 it was in charge of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who, after that date, was also designated as Sanitary Commissioner. In 1908 the Public Health Department was separated from the Medical Department under a Sanitary Commissioner, whose designation was changed in 1923 to that of Director of Public Health.

The Director's staff at headquarters consists of two Assistant Directors and a Hygiene Publicity Officer, but as a measure of economy the latter post has been kept in abeyance with effect from the 1st March 1932. A special leprosy officer was appointed in 1931. The Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, the Vaccine Depôt, Meiktila, and Port Health are all under the Department. The Harcourt Butler Institute has a part-time Director and also employs an Assistant Director who acts as Bacteriologist, a Public Analyst and a Malariologist. As a measure of retrenchment, the post of Public Analyst has been kept in abeyance with effect from the 1st September 1933, and the examination of foodstuffs for Government departments and for the purposes of section 10 of the Burma Ghee Adulteration Act of 1917, transferred to the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma from that date. The routine duties of the chemical section of the Harcourt Butler Institute are performed by the Assistant Chemist. The Vaccine Depôt has a whole-time officer in charge. In the Rangoon Port one Health Officer and three Assistant Health Officers are employed, but one of the latter appointments has been kept unfilled from the 1st September 1931 as a measure of economy. In the other ports of the Province the Civil Surgeons act as Port Health Officer.

In three districts full-time Health Officers, paid by Government, are employed ; there are also five Assistant District Health Officers for duty in rural areas, whose pay is met from provincial funds. Otherwise the supervision of sanitation in districts devolves upon Civil Surgeons, who are also District Health Officers.

A Health Officer is employed in Maymyo town, the Committee paying for his services. Thirteen other Municipal Health Officers are employed, paid by municipalities.

The Director of Public Health has a cadre of 22 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who are primarily intended for the control of epidemics and for the supervision of sanitation in rural areas, but three posts were kept unfilled by the orders of Government as a measure of economy for the major portion of the year 1934-35.

District Councils and Municipal and Town Committees are responsible for the health of the residents in their respective areas and the Director of Public Health gives them technical advice whenever required.

At Hlègu, 28 miles from Rangoon, there is a Rural Health Unit, which was financed jointly by Government and the Rockefeller Foundation up to the end of March 1934. Since then the scheme has been financed wholly by Government. In addition to its work in improving the health of the township, this unit acts as a centre of instruction in rural sanitation for the rest of the Province.

Paragraph 42.—For this paragraph *substitute* the following :—

Forests are a Transferred Subject under the Forest Minister. There are a Chief Conservator of Forests, 7 Conservators and 49 Deputy Conservators of the Indian Forest Service. Of the 7 Conservators, 4 are in charge of territorial circles, 1 of a Working Plans Circle operating throughout the Province and 1 of a Utilization Circle (in which is included 2 territorial Forest Divisions) dealing especially with the commercial work of the Department.

The Forest Circles in Burma were re-organized with effect from the 1st April 1934 and one post of Conservator has been placed in abeyance as a measure of economy. Five posts of Deputy Conservator, *viz.*, 2 Teaching posts and 3 Working Plans posts also remained in abeyance during the year.

The Burma Forest Service, Class I, was constituted in 1928 to replace gradually the Indian Forest Service in Burma. There are at present 33 officers in this service, of whom one is supernumerary to be absorbed into the regular cadre as and when a vacancy arises. The Burma Forest Service, Class II, was created to replace the former Burma Forest Service. This Service has 74 officers against a sanctioned cadre of 70, the 4 extra officers being supernumeraries to be absorbed into the cadre as and when vacancies arise. There is also a Subordinate Forest Service.

Paragraph 43.—In the last line, *for* the words " Royal Indian Marine " *substitute* the words " Royal Indian Navy."

Paragraph 44.—Insert the following as a sub-paragraph :—The Land Customs Act, 1924, has, since its inception, been administered by the Local Government. Three Land Customs Stations exist, one

at Kawkareik, another at Bhamo and the third at Waingmaw in the Myitkyina District. The first is administered by the Subdivisional Officer, Kawkareik, and the other two by the Deputy Commissioners of the respective Districts, as Collectors of Land Customs. The Collector of Customs, Rangoon, is the Collector of Land Customs for all other areas.

Paragraph 46.—The number of Superintendents in the Excise Department has been reduced from 25 to 22 as a measure of economy.

Paragraph 47.—*For* the existing last two sub-paragraphs of this paragraph *substitute* the following :—

The Director of Public Instruction, Assistant Director, eight Inspectors, one Inspectress, three Headmasters and the holders of various University appointments are drawn from the Indian Educational Service or Burma Educational Service, Class I.

The Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary, Education Boards, eight Assistant and five Deputy Inspectors, numerous Headmasters and University Assistant Lecturers, are drawn from the Burma Educational Service, Class II.

Paragraph 49.—*For* this paragraph *substitute* the following :—

49.—Labour is a Reserved Subject under the Home Member. Formerly, it was the care of the Development Commissioner, but in 1925 a Labour Statistics Bureau was established with the duty of collecting and publishing statistics of the cost of living of the working-classes and studying conditions outside factories and mines. From this Bureau grew the appointment of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, through whom Government carried on all its activities with respect to all non-agricultural labourers, including those in factories, mines, oil-fields and the port of Rangoon. The separate post of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, was abolished on the 6th October 1934 as a measure of retrenchment and the Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust, has been placed in charge of the Labour Office and gazetted to be Labour Commissioner, Burma. But mines and oil-fields have been transferred to the Financial Commissioner, Burma, and factories and boilers placed directly under the control of Government in the Judicial Department.

The Labour Commissioner has been directed to act as conciliation officer in industrial disputes. He must also advise Government on all questions related to the employment and social or political conditions of labourers and keep Government informed of all events and movements so related.

He is the Registrar for Burma under the Trades Union Act and prepares the annual report upon the administration of that Act. Besides publishing an index of the cost of living of the working classes he publishes some statistics of emigration and immigration and of the employment of Burmans in the Port of Rangoon.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, was originally administered by District Judges except in the Shan States where the Assistant Superintendents were the Commissioners ; but since October 1928 it has been administered by District Magistrates except in the Rangoon, Hanthawaddy and Insein Districts, where the Director of Statistics

and Labour Commissioner had this duty. Since 1st January 1935, the District Magistrates, Insein and Hanthawaddy, have been appointed Workmen's Compensation Commissioners for their respective districts, and the Assistant Labour Commissioner for the District of Rangoon only.

Paragraph 53.—The number of Assistant Examiners in the Local Fund Audit Department has been reduced from 3 to 2.

Character of Land Tenures : System of Survey and Settlement.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 54 to 67 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 68 to 77 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Details of the last Census : Tribes and Languages.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 78 to 85 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Changes in the Administration.

The Government.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., held the office of Governor throughout the year, with the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Thomas) Couper, C.S.I., as Finance Member and the Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, Kt., K.S.M., as Home Member. As recorded in last year's Report, the Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., *Barrister-at-Law*, was Forest Minister till the 7th April 1934, and the Hon'ble U Kyaw Din, *Barrister-at-Law*, Education Minister till the same date. Their resignations were then accepted, and the Hon'ble U Ba Pe and the Hon'ble Dr. Ba Maw, *Barrister-at-Law*, were appointed to be Forest Minister and Education Minister, respectively—offices which they were still holding when the year came to an end.

Administrative Territorial Changes.

2. There were no changes of major importance. Three village tracts were transferred from the Seikpyu to the Pauk Township, and one from the Pauk Township to the Saw Township. A portion of the boundary also, between the Chin Hills District and the Pakôkku District was redefined. The Banmauk Subdivision in the Katha District was abolished and the Banmauk Township incorporated in the Katha Subdivision.

Additions to and Changes in the Administrative Staff.

3. The following changes and additions were made in the case of Administrative Staff :—

5—Land Revenue.—

Government Estates.—The post of full-time Administrator of Government Estates continued to be held in abeyance during the year, the work being carried out by the Superintendent of Land Records in charge of the Colonization Areas.

The post of Assistant Warden, Chauk, three posts of Settlement Officer and one post of Assistant Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records remained in abeyance during the year.

Four posts of *Inkunwun* borne on the Subordinate Civil Service (Myoôks) cadre also remained in abeyance during the year.

6—Excise.—See remarks against paragraph 46 on page 4 *ante*.

8—Forests.—See remarks against paragraph 42 on page 3 *ante*.

9—Registration.—The post of registration officer at Daiku in the Pegu District was abolished, thereby reducing the total number of registration officers in the Province from 168 to 167. In lieu of posting a member of the Burma Civil Service to the appointment of Sub-Registrar of Deeds, Rangoon, a temporary appointment on a fixed pay of Rs. 250 *per mensem* was created for a period of one year as a measure of economy.

22—General Administration.—

(1) *Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects).*—This post continued to be held in abeyance during the year the work being apportioned between the Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects) and certain Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments.

(2) *Secretaries to the Financial Commissioners.*—Two posts of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner borne on the inferior time-scale of pay of the Indian Civil Service continued to be held in abeyance during the year and the temporary post of Secretary to Financial Commissioner on the superior time-scale of pay of the Indian Civil Service, which was created from the 5th August 1933, was extended to the end of March 1936.

The posts of Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Local Government Department, have been kept in abeyance from the 16th March 1934 and the 18th May 1934, respectively.

(3) *Other appointments.*—A permanent appointment of Inspector of Mines, Mogôk Stone Tract, borne on the cadre of the Burma Civil Service, was created with effect from the 1st March 1935.

The post of Subdivisional Officer *cum* Township Officer, Banmauk, in the Burma Civil Service was abolished with effect from the 29th March 1935, and in its stead the post of Township Officer, Banmauk, in the Subordinate Civil Service was created.

The post of Headquarters Assistant, Tharrawaddy, borne on the Burma Civil Service cadre, was held in abeyance with effect from the 18th February 1934 to the 28th February 1935.

The post of Assistant Government Translator borne on the cadre of the Burma Civil Service was abolished ; seven posts of *Akunwun* borne on the cadre of the Burma Civil Service were transferred to the Subordinate Civil Service (Myoôks) cadre.

The post of Sub-Registrar of Deeds, Rangoon, borne on the Burma Civil Service cadre, was held in abeyance for one year from the 2nd September 1934.

The post of second Assistant Superintendent, Haka, borne on the cadre of the Burma Frontier Service, was held in abeyance for two years with effect from the 25th August 1934.

See also remarks against paragraph 53 on page 5 *ante*.

24—Administration of Justice—See remarks against paragraph 35 on page 2 *ante*.

26—Police.—The post of Principal, Police Training School, Mandalay, has been held in abeyance for one year with effect from the 11th January 1934.

31—Education.—The number of officers in the Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch) decreased by four due to the retirement of three officers and the retrenchment of one officer. Fifty-six posts of teachers in the Subordinate Educational Service were abolished during the year.

The gradual abolition of the cadre of Sub-Inspectors of Schools which began in 1922-23, ended with the retrenchment during the year, of the 18 remaining posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools in Burma Proper (excluding Backward Tracts).

See also remarks against paragraph 47 on page 4 *ante*.

33—Public Health.—Three appointments on the cadre of Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeons of this Department were left unfilled for the major portion of the year as a measure of economy.

See also remarks against paragraph 40 on pages 2 and 3 *ante*.

34—Agriculture.—Two posts of Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, remained in abeyance during the year.

35—Industries.—In the Government Technical Institute, Insein, one post of Lecturer, two posts of Senior Technical Inspector and one post of Principal were abolished during the year, the administrative duties of the Principal being carried out by the Lecturer in Civil Engineering who is designated "Superintendent." A temporary appointment of Lecturer in Electrical Engineering on a consolidated pay was created with effect from the 30th May 1934.

37—Miscellaneous Departments.—See remarks against paragraph 49 on pages 4 and 5 *ante*.

41—Civil Works.—See remarks against paragraph 37 on page 2 *ante*.

Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.

(i) *Shan and Karenni States.*

[*Federated Shan States comprising Northern and Southern Shan States : six Northern States, area 21,400 square miles, population 636,107 ; 30 Southern States, area 36,416 square miles, population 870,230. Karenni : three States, area 4,519 square miles, population 58,761, payment Rs. 5,350. Hsawnghsup (Thaungdut) : area 567 square miles, population, 7,239, payment Rs. 400. Singkaling Hkămti (Zingalein Kanti) : area 981 square miles, population 2,157, payment Rs. 100. Hkămti Long (Kantigyi) or Bhor Hkămti : area 296 square miles, population 5,349, payment Rs. 2,433.*]

Federated Shan States.

4. No Frontier Meeting was held during the year nor did the Junior Court meet. As a result of the incursions referred to below the number of cases pending settlement has become formidable.

There was an increase of crime on the Kokang border, mostly committed by gangs of dacoits from across the Chinese frontier. Altogether 10 of these cases occurred in Kokang during the year. The most important was the Ta-Chu-Ch'ing dacoity when a gang of Chinese brigands numbering over 100 attacked and burnt the Kokang village of Ta-Chu-Ch'ing in August 1934, killed 10 villagers, wounded 7 and made off with property to the value of Rs. 37,690. The matter has been the subject of a diplomatic protest, the total amount of Burma's claim being Rs. 41,544.

Cattle theft continued along the North-East Circles of South Hsenwi State, the perpetrators being natives of Kanghso (in unadministered territory). Special measures are being taken and it is hoped that these will lead to improvement.

The Manglun Border was again unviolated, and the Ngeklet confederacy remained firm.

The *Sawbwa* of Lunno was ousted by Hsao Tun Hseng, his relative, a ruler of a part of the State to the South of Hsai Hsaw, with one Hkam Hkeng and a force of Chinese. Hsao Tun Hseng obtained possession of almost the whole of Lunno ; but as a result of the demands of his hired Chinese brigands, he offered the State to the Manglun *Sawbwa* in return for the latter's protection. Manglun declined this responsibility.

West Mothai continued to be immune from trouble : and in East Mothai the old *Myosa* delegated all his powers to his eldest son, Sao Naw Hseng, who was unpopular.

At the beginning of the year under report, the irregular forces in Yünnan which were responsible for the skirmishes in the previous year, gradually withdrew across the Provisional Protection Limit. The bandit element of these forces then turned its attention to robbery which culminated in the Ta-Chu-Ch'ing raid mentioned above. Parties of bandits also attacked villages in Kengma, Mengting and the neighbouring Chinese Shan States. There were also serious hostilities between Kengma and the Ahsoi Was. The former apparently received some official help, but got much the worst of the struggle. One result of this unrest across the frontier was that comparative peace was enjoyed in the nearer Wa States and it was possible to reduce the Burma Military Police garrisons there during the rains.

A column under the Civil Officer visited Panglong, Mankwei, Motlong and Pangkawn States in March 1935. It was received with friendliness except at Mankwei. Kanghso and Kwantsung Tao (including its sub-circle of Htakhting) remained definitely but defensively hostile. Several other States sent representatives to the Civil Officer with the Column to assert their friendship, and in one case the desire to submit to Government.

A threat by Htakhting Sub-Circle to Panglao was answered by the visit of a column to Panglao.

During the 1935 open season, wild Was carried out raids on the village of Pang Yao Man Hpung where they took 2 heads of adults and 4 of children ; and in villages in Hsi Kyen Tao, where they took 4 adult heads and carried off 2 children captive. On Panglao ridge they managed to burn one house and to wound one man, his wife and child. Otherwise their raids were abortive, though troublesome to the States bordering the wild Wa area.

Relations with the Siamese and the French of Indo-China continued to be harmonious. The international bridge over the Nam Meh Sai

river has been completed but the approaches on the Burma side are still the subject of correspondence. The Assistant Superintendent, Kēngtūng, met the Resident Commissaire du Gouvernement and his Battalion Commandant of Ban Houie Sai at Hawngluk to discuss the question of alleged counterfeiting of French piastres in Hawngluk ; but there was little, if anything, to show that the counterfeiting had taken place on this side of the frontier.

News was received of frequent dacoities committed by Chinese bandits on the Chinese side of the Kēngtūng border. The presence of the Military Police Column in the open season at Mong Yang was sufficient to maintain the peace on this side.

The *Sawbwa* of Kēngtūng had to take six months' leave as he was very ill. During his absence Sao Kawng Tai, the *Kyemmong*, carried on. (The *Sawbwa*, who was a predominant figure among the Chiefs, died on 21st July 1935.)

The *Sawbwa* of Mawkmai suffered heavy loss during the year, by the death of his father Hkun Pawng, K.S.M., *Myosa* of Mong Sit, his wife, Nang Saw and his favourite son, Sao Pu. On the death of the first on the 13th February 1935, the State of Mong Sit was amalgamated with that of Mawkmai.

Sao Nang Yee, Mahadevi of the *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe, died of consumption on the 12th February 1935. The *Sawbwa*, after the strain caused by her illness and death, was obliged to go for a sea voyage at the end of March returning on the 9th May.

The *Ngwekunhmu* of Pinhmi died on the 12th October 1934 and his son, Hkun Min, succeeded him.

Sons were born to the *Sawbwa* of Mong Pawn and the *Myosa* of Hsahtung during the year.

The South Hsenwi *Sawbwa* celebrated his *Hawlel* ceremony.

The thirteenth session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held at Taunggyi from the 23rd February to 1st March 1935.

There were no changes in the strength of the Military Police. The Tawnio Column was out from the 31st December 1934 until the 28th May 1935, and a temporary outpost at Kawnghmu was again established.

The Military Police again maintained excellent relations with the civil population ; and their efficiency and general behaviour on the arduous duties of columns and outposts in the Wa States and elsewhere enhanced their high reputation.

The strength of the Civil Police in the Federated Shan States remained unchanged. The total number of cases reported increased to 1,245, the Northern Shan States showing an increase of 136 and the Southern Shan States a decrease of 134. The increase in the Northern Shan States was mainly due to petty seizures of liquor and opium in Namtu and to an increase in offences under the Municipal Act in the Lashio Notified Area.

The State Police dealt with 1,338 (1,247) offences in the Northern Shan States and 1,125 (1,041) in the Southern Shan States.

Large seizures of opium were again made in the Northern Shan States totalling 1,423 (1,085) viss. North Hsenwi State again made the largest seizure. In the Southern Shan States some good seizures were made, particularly by the Laikha *Sawbwa*.

Civil litigation again fell in value to Rs. 2,34,501 (2,54,023).

The rainfall in the Northern Shan States was in excess of that of the previous year except at Kutkai, Bawdwin and Lashio. The outturn of crops on the whole was satisfactory. In Monglong sub-state of Hsipaw State considerable damage was caused by insects, and the outturn of Shwehpi tea crop in Tawngpeng State was poor owing to lack of early rains.

In the Southern Shan States the rainfall was ill-distributed. The outturn of crops on the whole was normal.

The American tobacco seed introduced into the Langhko circle of Mawkmai State by the *Sawbwa* continues to thrive and has become popular locally. The *Sawbwa* has been experimenting in the " flue " curing of this tobacco, and has hopes of shortly putting on the market a cheap pipe tobacco, which will be able to compete with imported products.

Cultivation of Tung Oil in Northern Shan States is still in the experimental stage but the results to date are encouraging.

There has been little, if any, improvement in the standard of living. Money is still scarce.

No new works of any importance from Provincial Funds were carried out but an expenditure of Rs. 2,241 was incurred on Provincial Minor Works and Rs. 8,379 on Repairs in connection with Military Police buildings. The expenditure on maintaining the Thitkwebin-Sabanego Road by the Shan States for the Provincial Government was Rs. 2,700.

The proportion of expenditure from Federal Funds on original construction of roads to that of buildings during the year was approximately 1·7 : 1. The large decrease in the former figure is due entirely to the erection of the new Residency at Taunggyi. Out of the total sum of Rs. 1,07,366 spent on Original Works approximately Rs. 56,533 was expended in the Southern Shan States and Rs. 50,833 in the Northern Shan States, while the cost of Maintenance has been Rs. 2,85,352 and Rs. 2,72,603, respectively. On Programme Roads the expenditure was Rs. 46,471.

Nine Vernacular Schools were registered, eight without aid, and three were disregistered.

In spite of scarcity of money there was an increase in the number of pupils in all grades of schools, English, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular which appears to indicate a real demand for education. The actual expenditure on education was Rs. 4,12,227 (4,12,191). In spite of shortage of funds which prevented further expansion, the year may fairly be regarded as successful.

The American Baptist Mission with assistance from North Hsenwi State has opened a dispensary at Chatilin in Kokang. The work of the midwives both in the Northern and the Southern Shan States is again reported to be satisfactory. There was a further decrease of 2,018 in the attendance at the Kalaw Civil Hospital and of 280 at the Civil Itinerant Dispensary, Thamakan. The medical institutions, Federal and Provincial, continued on the whole to be satisfactory, and the work of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons is well reported on.

On the whole the health of the people was good except for sporadic cases of small-pox and plague. Prompt preventive measures were taken to prevent further infection. An outbreak of plague at Mong Pan, Southern Shan States, was serious ; and it was necessary to detail a Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Hospital, Taunggyi, for duty in the affected area.

The working of the Town Committees continued to be satisfactory. Income and expenditure were respectively :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Taunggyi	...	98,920	91,102
Kalaw	...	54,771	57,594
Lashio	...	49,026	46,952

Karenni.

5. The State of Kantarawaddi continued to be run by the same Board of Officials.

The State of Kyebogyi was placed under the charge of the Board of Officials for the Kantarawaddi State, and Hkun Su was appointed *Ne-Ok* of the Kyebogyi State under their supervision.

The *Myosa* of Bawlake has made improvements in the administration of his State ; the financial position of Kyebogyi was greatly improved ; but the administration of Kantarawaddi was not very efficient.

Relations with the Siamese border officials continued to be cordial.

The State Police though still practically untrained, were adequate for their duties and crime was, as usual, light.

The Mawchi Mines Police who are mostly *ex*-service men remained efficient.

The rainfall was normal and well distributed. There was no serious damage by floods or by insects, and the outturn of crops was normal.

Prices of lac, cutch, hides, *kinmunthi*, *indwe*, saltpetre and varnish which are the principal items of export of Karenni are still stagnant and the economic condition is still unchanged. Imports of paddy continue. Some manufacture of cigarettes and sugar for local consumption is reported. There was considerable migration from Kantarawaddi State, presumably due to lack of employment.

No felling or cutting of teak in any of the State forests was permitted. In the Kyebogyi State, 674 trees were girdled and will be matured for felling in 1937. Arrangements are being made by the States of Kantarawaddi and Bawlake to girdle matured trees in the open season during 1935-36.

The health of the people was good except for an outbreak of smallpox during the latter part of the year, resulting in 13 deaths, which was checked by timely action.

The Mawchi Mines despatched 4,149 (3,338) tons of concentrate. The monthly daily average of registered labour employed was 707. The average number of the European Staff was 23.

The all weather motor road between Taunggyi and Mawchi was completed in October 1935 and in addition to reducing the transport costs of ore from the mine, it has facilitated trade generally and reduced the cost of imported articles. A Post Office was opened at Mawchi and a tri-weekly mail service has been opened between Loikaw and Mawchi.

There were 18 (18) schools with 920 (956) pupils, of whom 592 were boys and 328 girls. 503 boys and 263 girls appeared for the final examinations and 384 boys and 187 girls passed. The expenditure on education was borne by the three States of Kantarawaddi, Bawlake and Kyebogyi, the annual contribution from the Central Funds having been stopped. The Chief Education Officer visited the schools at Loikaw, Ngwedaung and Bawlake. The progress made during the year was quite satisfactory.

Other Shan States.

6. *Hsawnghsup State.*—This state was visited by His Excellency the Governor on his trip up the Chindwin, and it was also visited by the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, in his tour in March. The *Myowun*, U Po Hlaing, died in December 1934 and his death is a great loss to the State. *Thathameda* is reported to have brought in a sum of Rs. 9,100 (9,200) and land revenue is also levied in kind at the rate of one-tenth of the outturn but the receipts from this tax are not known. The *Sawbwa* also received one-fourth of the royalty levied by the Forest Department on timber extracted from his State, the amount being for the year under report Rs. 862. The *Sawbwa* succeeded in capturing 8 elephants. On the whole the Deputy Commissioner reports favourably on the administration of this State.

Singkaling Hkamti.—The outstanding feature of the year has been the relations with the villages in unadministered territory in and around this area. It was not fully realised that the Assistant Superintendent after the expedition against Hwekum in 1926 had given an order that certain Naga villages were to accept the *Sawbwa* as overlord and to pay him certain dues. The *Sawbwa* continues to get dues on cane and other dues paid at the rate of Re. 1 per house, in beeswax, but the chief difficulty in having admitted the *Sawbwa's* claim to a position of authority over Naga villages was apparent when villages nominally in his jurisdiction joined to raid a village, Wangtawng Naukkon, in unadministered territory. The *Sawbwa* was able to take certain punitive action, but the case was dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner who went up to Sinse and held a durbar. Compensation was fixed and the guilty villages agreed to pay it. When, however, in April he again visited the area and went up this time to the chief offending village, Hat-thi, the Wangtawng Naukkon villagers did not turn up to receive compensation and close the feud. Later on, it was reported by the *Sawbwa* Maung Ba Thein that they had come and that compensation had been paid and accepted.

(ii) *The Chin Hills.*

[*The Chin Hills District : area approximately 10,377 square miles, population approximately 171,237. The Arakan Hill Tracts : area approximately 3,543 square miles, population 21,418. Tracts in the Upper Chindwin, Akyab and Kyaukpyu Districts.*]

Chin Hills District.

7. Throughout the year life for the Chins in the Chin Hills District followed its normal course. In the northern subdivision there was an agitation for the reduction of dues, which is likely to continue, but is not of a nature to cause anxiety.

In the Kanpetlet subdivision, the amalgamation of small hamlets was completed. Measures were also taken to prevent villagers living permanently in their *laungyas*.

Crime generally speaking was light.

Although there was no actual scarcity, the year was not distinguished for the excellence of its crops. Money is still very short and employment difficult to obtain. Petty trade with the plains suffered owing to the depression, and the house-tax had again to be reduced.

The contract for carrying up Military Police rations from Kalemyo was again given to the Chins and was of the greatest assistance in helping them to pay their way.

Roads generally were well maintained throughout the district and village roads improved. It seems likely that the bridge over the Chi Chaung between Kanpetlet and Mindat will at last be rebuilt.

Small-pox was brought into Haka by a returned soldier and resulted in 103 attacks with 53 deaths. Small outbreaks of dysentery, measles and influenza also occurred.

Good progress was shown in education. The 7th standard of the Tiddim School was closed and the Falam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School raised to an 8th standard school, with 13 boys in the new 8th standard. It will shortly have a 9th standard added.

The 7th standard school at Mindat in the Kanpetlet subdivision was reduced to a 4th standard vernacular school.

The Mindat hospital in the Kanpetlet subdivision was closed and the travelling dispensary moved to Saw at the foot of the hills. The Roman Catholic Mission now propose to open a small hospital dispensary at Mindat if Government will give them the empty hospital buildings.

The hospitals at Falam and Tiddim are popular with both sexes.

As regards the Military Police Battalion, one of the brightest episodes was the feat of a young Zahau non-commissioned officer with only three years' service in passing 2nd at the Pachmari Musketry Course against over one hundred competitors drawn from the whole of the Indian Army. Discipline and training generally have been greatly improved, and the standard of comfort in the lines has been raised.

The VIllage Police carried out their duties satisfactorily.

A settled form of administration is being slowly introduced into the new areas, where the people are simple and well-behaved and give very little trouble. Many unlicensed guns were recovered.

The usual border meetings took place and most of the pending cases were settled.

The Survey of India has now completed the revisional survey of these hills and the new maps should be available in due course.

Hauchinkhup, Chief of the Kamhau tract, died during the year and has been succeeded by his son, Pum Za Mang. Hauchinkhup was a well-known chief of great influence and outstanding personality who will be greatly missed.

Arakan Hill Tracts.

8. In the Arakan Hill Tracts conditions remained unchanged. Three border meetings were held with the Subdivisional Officer, Lunghleh, Lushai Hills in the Northern New Area and with the Assistant Superintendents, Haka and Kanpetlet Subdivisions, Chin Hills District in the Eastern New Area and border cases were tried and settled.

The early rains were very poor but the middle and late rains were good and sufficient ; the rise of the river was late and excessive but good for the tobacco crop. In consequence, the outturn of paddy, cotton, sesamum and tobacco were normal, but prices were unfortunately low.

The year, however, was a healthy one for man and beast, and crime was light.

There were no new developments in Education, where the number of pupils and the ratio of examination passes remained much about the same.

Upper Chindwin District.

9. The administration of the Somra Tract showed no unusual features. The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin District, with the Subdivisional Officer, Homalin, had a meeting with the Political Agent, Manipur, and the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, and settled a question which has been a vexed one for some time regarding a claim by villagers living on the Manipur side. A certain number of other petty border cases were also decided.

Tribute remained at the reduced rate of Rs. 2 per house.

There are indications both in the Hukawng and in the Upper Chindwin District that the Naga villages would welcome a resumption of control.

(iii) *The Kachin Hill Tracts.*

(Tracts in the Myitkyina, Bhamo and Katha Districts.)

10. In the Bhamo Kachin Hills the year 1934-35 was uneventful. A meeting took place between the Assistant Superintendent, Sinlumkaba and the Administrative Deputy from the Chinese border, to settle the position of boundary pillars 2 and 3 which had been washed away. The meeting was a success although the pillars could not be put down in their original positions; indicating pillars were put up and this method of meeting the difficulty was ultimately accepted by the Administrative Deputy.

In the Myitkyina District, there was no event of general importance. The Mogaung Hill Tracts and to a lesser extent the Kamaing Hill Tracts have been influenced by the spread of sugar-cane cultivation in the plains and a certain number of Kachins are moving down either to cultivate sugar-cane or to work on sugar-cane cultivation.

In the Triangle, Captain Robert with a force of 30 armed peons and without a Military Police escort made a prolonged and arduous tour. He found the villages on the east of the Triangle very poor and the low rate of tribute levied (Re. 1 per household) was evidently high enough.

The tour was accomplished without any incident of political importance.

As the people of the Maru-Pawngja Tract have never been required to pay tribute by the Assistant Superintendent, Putao Subdivision, some of the Nungs adjoining their villages objected at first to the payment of tribute, but the opposition did not survive the arrival of the Assistant Superintendent in person.

The tour in the Hukawng was done by Mr. Leedham and he was absent from the Kamaing part of his charge for the greater part of the open season. Tribute was collected without difficulty and it seems that the Hukawng is well supplied with money. A considerable

amount of gold is being exported, and evidently the Hukawng is a much used route for smuggling opium into Assam and to the Jade Mines area.

Bhamo reports a considerable increase in the number of criminal cases (from 68 to 94), mainly due to opium smuggling. In Bhamo there were 4 murders compared with 5 in the previous year. Myitkyina, the Deputy Commissioner reports, had the usual crop of senseless murders.

Steps have been taken in both the Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts to get all unlicensed guns (of which there were a considerable number) licensed, and a fee has been imposed in the case of breechloading weapons. This should result in greater control.

Opium smuggling gangs starting from China are said to receive a number of firearms per gang in proportion to the quantity of opium carried. These firearms (guns or horse pistols generally), are reasonably efficient weapons and are said to be on sale at the price of Rs. 15 each.

In Bhamo, the collection of tribute and revenue showed very little change compared with last year.

The case was somewhat different in Myitkyina where tribute rose from Rs. 43,089 in 1933-34 to Rs. 55,056 in 1934-35. The figure for 1932-33 was Rs. 34,940. The increase is very largely from the Triangle which is now, with Mogaung, by far the most important payer of tribute.

Numerous exemptions have crept into the administration, and in the coming year more attention will be paid to the proper levying of tribute.

The imposition of an acre rate on sugar-cane in the Mogaung Kachin Hill Tracts raised the land revenue from Rs. 6,813 to Rs. 13,450.

Opium remains the most serious problem in the hills and it cannot be said that the situation is at all satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, points out that no effort has yet been made to meet the demands of the opium-consuming population in the hills by the provision of a licit supply. The enormous seizures made in both Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts* give some indication of the extent of the traffic. Proposals for a licit supply to cut down the demand for smuggled opium are now under consideration.

Trade continued along the main Bhamo-Têngyüeh route with an interruption in the end of 1934 when the Chinese traders in Têngyüeh endeavoured to stop all trading on account of a dispute with the Customs Department. This was a failure and traffic was soon resumed. The smuggling of silver into Burma continued, and at one time there was a very large quantity of silver held up in the warehouse at Bhamo. The reduction in the import duty is reported to have checked the smuggling.

In the Myitkyina District the Sadon-Kambaiti-Têngyüeh route was in good order, but it was forsaken by the Chinese caravans which endeavoured to escape duties by going through the Panwa pass.

Three scientific expeditions visited the area during the year. These had no political repercussions, and are understood to have obtained valuable scientific information.

Some interest has been shown in examining the Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts for gold. Gold-washing continues in these districts

* Bhamo 18,823 tolas in 1934-35. Myitkyina 120,990 tolas in 1934-35.

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and in the Upper Chindwin District, and has been a means of importance to provide funds to pay *thathameda*. The amount of gold-washing in the Hukawng has been considerable, and one estimate of the value of gold exported therefrom is as high as nearly Rs. 25,000. There has been a good deal of prospecting done, particularly in the Bhamo District, and at one time it was hoped that some workable areas had been found by the Eastern Gold Development Company, but so far it is uncertain that any field worth working by modern methods has been found.

Jade and amber were extracted in the Kamaing and Hukawng areas, respectively, as in the previous years. The jade trade remains in a somewhat depressed condition, but there has been a rise in the value of the stones obtained and a satisfactory increase in royalty from Rs. 43,306 to Rs. 85,514. The amber is of comparatively little importance.

The Nanyaseik Ruby Mines were not worked either licitly or illicitly during the year, but the Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, is in favour of their being re-opened.

As regards communications, Rs. 60,532 were expended on constructing and widening the Bhamo-Namhkam Road, which is being undertaken in connection with the building of a bridge over the Shweli. In the Triangle Captain Robert cut 110 miles of new roads in his tour on the east of his charge.

There have been no difficulties of any importance on the Chinese border. The Atsis gave the usual amount of petty trouble and relations with border tribes were satisfactory. No border meeting was held. The desire of the Chinese traders to obtain mule contracts has continued to be very keen and possibly in the near future they may keep more mules in British territory.

Bhamo continues to spend a good deal on education and has 33 schools, the Local Fund School at Sinlumkaba being the most successful. In Myitkyina District, the Government School at Fort Hertz is going to be closed and an aided school opened in its place. The Maingkwan people are very anxious to have an aided school opened at Maingkwan and their wishes in this matter will probably be met.

The local officers incline to the view that too much attention is paid in certain schools in the Bhamo District to a literary education and too little to fitting children for life in their own villages.

Condition of the People.

11. Village circumstances remain much what they were though there has been some improvement in economic conditions, and a tendency to less social and political unsettlement. The ordinary villager put forward a stout resistance against the depressing influences engendered by the catastrophic fall in prices, and village life was therefore less affected by it than might have been supposed probable. The advent of recovery was none the less welcome, though the process has still a long way to go before it can be considered complete. That it has begun is proved by the comparative ease with which the taxation demands were met following on a good harvest in 1933-34 and a helpful rise in prices in the middle of 1934 which cleared the whole surplus at a good profit. The somewhat shorter paddy crop of 1934-35 thus came on the

market under relatively favourable conditions. A rise, more or less general, in other commodities assisted the process, and the improvement of the standard of living is reflected in the increased imports, notably in cotton goods and fish.

There is discernible also an improved response to the requirements of hygiene, though progress is slow, and must await the advance of education before it can be much accelerated. Headmen are reported to have taken a little more interest than usual in such matters, and the recording of vital statistics by them is also improving. This may partly account for the increased mortality reported under ordinary heads, but unfortunately does not explain the large number of deaths from cholera, plague and small-pox, as compared with the previous year. Burma had enjoyed a remarkable immunity from epidemics of these terrible diseases for some years. The figures of 1934-35 show a marked increase, but even so, the incidence is not particularly heavy, and the epidemics were kept under control. Infant mortality is unfortunately still extremely heavy and it will require the united efforts of all available agencies to reduce it.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1935.

Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1935.

Report on the Working of the Rangoon Development Trust for the year 1934-35.

Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.

Realization of the Revenue.

Changes in the Law, Rules and Directions.

12. There were no changes in the Land Revenue Law applicable to Lower and Upper Burma. Seven amendments, however, of a comparatively unimportant nature were made in the Land Revenue Rules and five changes in the Land Revenue Directions. One amendment was made in the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Rules, corresponding to one of those made in the Land Revenue Rules.

The Burma Fisheries Act was amended to provide for the appointment as Fishery Officers of Commanders of His Majesty's ships and officers of His Majesty's Air Force, and to enable Fishery Officers to board, inspect and seize vessels suspected of poaching. This was necessary to deal with powerful foreign motor vessels engaged in sea poaching.

Four amendments relating to public safety were made in the Burma Oilfields Rules, and two changes were made in the Burma Mineral Concessions Directions dealing with the collection of royalty and the measurement of crude oil.

Demand, Collections, Remissions and Outstandings.

13. The land revenue demand, excluding the amount credited to cess and irrigation, was Rs. 292·63 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 9·69 lakhs. The total amount remitted during the year amounted to Rs. 10·37 (7·48)* lakhs. The total collection of land revenue, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 284·26 (280·18)* lakhs. The outstanding on the 30th June 1935 was Rs. 6·81 (11·72)* lakhs.

Revenue Proceedings and Coercive Processes.

14. The amount of land revenue for the recovery of which processes were issued, was Rs. 35·71 (36·85) lakhs and the amount actually collected by this method was Rs. 15·20 (15·55) lakhs. The number of persons arrested was 2,191 (1,712) and 129 (232) persons were committed to jail. Warrants of attachment of immoveable property numbered 37,231 (41,749). Sales of immoveable property numbered 16,964 (15,018). Warrants of arrest were issued against 8,715 (6,296) persons. Warrants of arrest were numerous in Akyab with 1,279, Pegu with 1,179 and Insein with 1,125. Three thousand

[1]* Revised figure.

five hundred and forty-five warrants of attachment of immoveable property were issued in Akyab, 4,310 in Kyaukpyu, 4,462 in Pegu, 2,573 in Hanthawaddy, 2,401 in Bassein, 4,219 in Henzada, 2,044 in Myaungmya, 1,215 in Thatôn, 3,790 in Amherst and 1,823 in Toungoo. The districts, which showed sales of moveable property exceeding 100, were Henzada and Myaungmya.

Surveys.

Surveys by Imperial Agency.

15. Triangulation and traverse work was done in Akyab District and the Arakan Hill Tracts, in the Kyauksè, Mandalay, Meiktila, Sagaing and Yamèthin Districts, and in the Northern and Southern Shan States. Supplementary triangulation was also done in the Akyab District.

Revision of precise levelling was done from Chittagong to Akyab, and topographical surveys were carried out in the Akyab, Minbu, Pakôkku and Chin Hills Districts, and the Arakan Hill Tracts.

Surveys by Provincial Agency: Extension and Revision Surveys.

16. Except in districts about to come under resettlement, resurvey work was still confined to *kwins* where the stock of maps was depleted. The total area surveyed by district staff was 168,805 (109,763) acres. Original rural surveys rose from 17,977 to 20,528 acres. Holding surveys in tracts outside Settlement were also undertaken and covered 10,812 acres in Thatôn, 2,049 acres in Amherst, and 5,718 acres in Thayetmyo.

Second visits for annual map correction fell from 548 to 199.

Financial stringency continued to limit the work of the special survey party to a minimum. Resurveys in Minbu were undertaken to facilitate settlement, and in Myaungmya action was needed to correct defective assessments and records of occupation. As usual, the students of the Central Survey School undertook the survey of an area in the Ye-u Canal Tract as a part of their practical training. The programme completed by the Party covered 133 *kwins* subdivided into 232 *kwins* with an occupied area of 86,137 acres.

Town Surveys and Surveys of Leased Areas.

17. There were no important surveys in urban areas, and no non-revenue surveys were carried out by District Staff. Mines surveys in Tavoy and Mergui Districts were carried out by a Licensed Surveyor, and a small temporary establishment was entertained for the survey of a part of the Mogôk Stone Tract in the Katha District.

Settlements.

Progress of Settlements.

18. The resettlement of parts of the Insein and Myaungmya Districts was continued by No. 2 Party (3 sections). No. 3 Party completed resettlement operations in parts of the Pegu District and the reclassification of certain irrigated *kwins* in the Kyauksè District. From November 1934 No. 3 Party took up the resettlement of parts of the Minbu District, the reclassification of

131 *kwins* in the Shwebo District and 40 irrigated *kwins* in the Sagaing District, and a rent settlement of the Shwebangon Government Estate in the Shwebo and Sagaing Districts.

Financial Results.

19. Objections to the new land revenue rates in the Pyinmana Subdivision of the Yamèthin District were considered and rates were notified for a period of 20 years. The land revenue (acre) rates in the Lower Chindwin District were finally notified until further orders; as a result of objections received the rates on onions and chillies were reduced. The fixed demands for 128 *kwins* in the Lower Chindwin District which were brought under this system of assessment were also notified until further orders. An area of 3,000 acres in the Pegu District classed as *kaing* land at last settlement but now cultivated with paddy was reclassified by No. 3 Settlement Party. A portion of the disforested Tonkan Forest Reserve in the Pegu District comprising 13 *kwins* with an occupied area of 3,851 acres was summarily settled. Garden land in the Pegu District, outside the area dealt with by No. 3 Settlement Party, was reclassified and revised rates were notified. New land revenue rates were notified in the Hanthawaddy and Amherst Districts. These changes all involved reductions in the revenue demand, except in Amherst, which increased by 2 per cent. The financial effect of the reclassification in Kyauksè was an increase of demand from Rs 1,60,405 to Rs. 1,91,955 or 20 per cent. The land revenue (acre) rates in the Bassein District were extended until further orders. The toddy palm demand in the Lower Chindwin District was extended for another year, *i.e.* up to the 14th July 1936.

The expenditure on Settlement Parties during the year was Rs. 2,00,814 (2,29,458.)

Land Records.

Area under Supplementary Survey.

20. The gross rural area under Supplementary Survey increased by 90,601 acres.

The rural occupied and assessed areas under Supplementary Survey rose to 19·05 (18·96) and 15·67 (15·61) million acres, respectively, but the cultivated area fell to 15·77 (15·84) million acres. The largest increases in the occupied area are reported from Insein, Henzada, Myaungmya and Amherst—partly due to the inclusion this year of areas bought in by Government. In Myaungmya and Amherst increases of 11,783 and 25,547 acres, respectively, were also due to new surveys and in Henzada the increase was partly due to a change in the district boundary and extensions of island cultivation.

The decreases in the cultivated area were chiefly in Magwe, Shwebo and Katha. The season in these districts was unfavourable.

An increase of 25,095 acres in the cultivated area is reported from Sagaing. The increase in the assessed area comes chiefly from Sagaing and the Lower Chindwin, due to very favourable middle and late rains.

The number of towns under Urban Supplementary Survey rose by 2. Myohaung in Akyab was added and Kama in Thayetmyo denotified. In Shwebo an error in last year's figure is responsible for the increase shown this year

Cost of Supplementary Survey.

21. Ninety-eight per cent of the cost of the Department goes in pay and allowances of the staff. Heavy retrenchment of the Gazetted as well as of the Inspecting and Subordinate staffs has resulted in spite of the restoration of the 5 per cent cut in pay, annual increments, and the cost of collecting statistics of Indian labour, in a reduction of the total cost to Rs. 23·22 (23·85) lakhs.

The percentage of the cost of district establishments (excluding the Shwebo Irrigated Sub-charge and the Special Survey Party) to the total assessment made by the Department works out to 6·76 (7·26). On the gross assessment the cost would be 5·71 (5·82) per cent.

Training of Officers.

22. Five officers of the Indian Civil Service, two of the Burma Civil Service, and 17 of the Subordinate Civil Service were trained in Land Records work.

The Survey Schools at Kyaukse and Prome were abolished with effect from the 1st July 1934, and there is now only one school at Shwebo. Fifty (120) students were admitted and 46 (103) completed the course. All students had passed the seventh standard or higher examination. Among the 25 pupils who passed out from the Survey School in 1933-34, seven are reported to have joined the Land Records Department, two the special Surveys Party, and two commercial firms. Instructions were issued that in appointing Surveyors, Deputy Commissioners should give preference to students who have passed out of the Government Survey School, but owing to retrenchment in the district staffs only a few have been able to find employment in the Land Records Department.

Five (15) scholarships at Rs. 18 per mensem and 3 (6) at Rs. 15 per mensem were given. The total expenditure by Government on the maintenance of the Shwebo School was Rs. 5,076 (5,603) and against this must be set off a saving to Government of Rs. 2,152 (3,265) being the value of surveys undertaken by the students as part of their practical training.

The income from fees was Rs. 1,446 (293) the increase being due to an enhancement of rates.

Transfers of Land.

23. The area sold during the year was 645,206 (758,568) acres against an average of 631,579 acres over the past ten years and 942,047 acres in 1931-32.

The largest decreases in Lower Burma are reported from Pegu 31,389 acres, Tharrawaddy 22,857 acres, Bassein 21,619 acres, Insein 17,950 acres and Thaton 14,155 acres. Maubin, however, reports an appreciable rise of 15,575 acres, chiefly due to foreclosures of mortgages.

Land values remain low.

Waste Lands.

Colonization.

24. Due to the abandonment in the previous year of the Yandoon, Twante and Hlegu Government Estates, the gross area of the Government Estates and Colonies was reduced to 336,877 (361,918) acres, of which 251,557 acres were in the direct charge of the Department and 85,320 acres were administered by Deputy Commissioners. The assessed area under the charge of the Department increased to 129,902 (129,619) acres, owing to improved drainage in the flooded tract of the Pegu District.

Small remissions were given in the seaboard areas of the Hanthawaddy District, and in the Pegu District a very small sum was remitted for destruction of crops by floods. The rent and revenue demand including arrears relating to the area under the control of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,25,418 and this amount was collected in full by the 30th June 1935.

As regards loans, a sum of Rs. 2,08,364 of the principal and the total interest due of Rs. 38,534-10-0 were collected. No new loan was issued and the total outstanding at the end of the season was Rs. 4,06,635.

Except in Pegu where an Estate Manager was employed, the Estates were administered by Deputy Commissioners without any additional staff.

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

Rangoon Estate.

25. The Rangoon Government Estate was administered throughout the year by the Rangoon Development Trust, and an account of its finances will be found in paragraph 143. The area including a water area of 413·626 (411·288) acres measured 3,759·434 (3,786·563) acres. The decrease is due mainly to the transfer of 24·292 acres to the Corporation for roads and drainage spaces. Five sales of land were effected, all for special reasons, amounting in all to 2·960 acres. One acquisition of ·009 of an acre was completed by exchange, and two other small acquisitions were initiated. Leases issued numbered 873 (446), an improvement due to the 1934 rental revision and temporary reduction of rent granted for three years up to the 31st March 1937, and also to the opening of certain blocks for residential purposes. Unlike previous years, the demand for expensive frontage as well as the less costly interior sites was good.

Proceedings for the cancellation of leases and resumption of land occupied by squatters without lease fell to 572 (910). The 1934 revision of rates and temporary reduction of rent assisted by the slight economic improvement noticed elsewhere, helped this reduction. The area occupied during the year on lease, squatter and permit tenure increased to 1,841·817 (1,777·413) acres. Land values remained low, and there appears to be no diminution in the tendency to leave the urban area and reside in the suburbs, where rents and taxes are generally low.

Other Government Estates.

26. The Government Estates under the control of the Administrator of Government Estates are dealt with in paragraph 24. There are no Courts of Wards' Estates in Burma.

Revenue and Rent Paying Classes.

Areas held by Agriculturists and Tenancies.

27. The occupied area of agricultural land under Supplementary Survey rose by 96,380 acres to 18,992,793 (18,896,413) acres. 79,841 acres of the increase are reported from Lower, and 16,539 acres from Upper Burma.

The area occupied by Agriculturists fell by 190,756 acres the reduction being by 165,841 acres in Lower, and 24,915 acres in Upper Burma.

In spite of a rise in the total occupied area, foreclosures and enforced sales in Lower Burma raised the proportion of land in the hands of non-agriculturists to 46·33 (44·40) per cent. In Upper Burma the increase is less marked the percentage being 13·35 (12·86).

The area held by resident non-agriculturists has risen by 29,559 acres in Lower, and by 12,441 acres in Upper Burma.

The area held by non-resident non-agriculturists has risen by 216,123 acres in Lower, and by 29,013 acres in Upper Burma. The proportion of land held by this class of landlord is 38·18 (36·47) per cent in Lower and 7·72 (7·73) per cent in Upper Burma. The rate of increase has been checked in both parts of the Province.

The increases in Lower Burma were largest in the paddy plains of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions and in the Thatôn and Amherst Districts of the Tenasserim Division. In Upper Burma the largest increases are reported from Pakökku and Shwebo.

Foreclosures of mortgages and enforced sales continued as a result of agricultural indebtedness aggravated by poor prices during the past few years though there was a slight improvement in prices at the close of the year.

The area let to tenants during the year was 8,849,131 (8,534,620) acres. The increase of 314,511 (473,375) acres of which 244,296 acres were in Lower Burma and 70,215 acres in Upper Burma, is made up of increases of 270,033 acres under tenancies at fixed rents and 49,049 acres under tenancies on share or partnership terms, with a reduction of 4,571 acres under privileged or rent free tenancies.

Rents continue high, but except in a few districts the relations between landlords and tenants are reported to be harmonious.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1934.

Report on the Rangoon Town Police for the year 1934.

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma for the year 1934.

Report on the Prison Administration of Burma for the year 1934.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Burma for the year 1934.

Report on the Working of the Registration Department in Burma during the years 1932 to 1934.

Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in Burma, for the year 1934-35.

Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioner's Local Funds in Burma for the year 1934-35.

Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1934-35.

Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1934-35.

Annual Report and Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon for the year ended the 31st March 1935.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1934-35, Part III, Shipping.

Report on the Maritime Trade of Burma for the official year 1934-35.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.

Annual Statement of Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.

Statistical Abstract for British India.

Report on Government Steamers, Vessels and Launches in Burma for the year 1934-35.

Legislative Authority.

See paragraphs 112 to 115 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Course of Legislation.

Work of the Legislative Council.

28. This Report deals with the work of the Legislature during the period from the 1st April 1934 to the 31st March 1935. Of the Bills referred to in the Report for the year 1933-34, the Burma Canal (Amendment) Bill, 1934, the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1934, the Burma Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1934, and the City of Rangoon Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1934, became law as Burma Acts I, IV, II and III of 1934, respectively. The following seventeen Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council, *viz.* (1) the Expulsion of Offenders (Amendment) Bill, 1934, (2) the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) (Amendment) Bill, 1934, (3) the Burma Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 1934, (4) the Burma Cigarettes Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1934, (5) the Burma Village (Amendment) Bill, 1934 [non-official Bill introduced by Ramri U Maung Maung (*Hanthawaddy East*)], (6) the Burma Village (Amendment) Bill, 1934 [non-official Bill introduced by U Ohn Maung (*Thatôn Rural*)], (7) the Burma Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1934 [non-official Bill introduced by U Ni (*Myingyan South*)], (8) the Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1935, (9) the Burma Suppression of Brothels (Amendment) Bill, 1935, (10) the Burma Oil-fields Labour Bill, 1935, (11) the Rangoon Police (Amendment) Bill, 1934, (12) the Indian Tramways (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1934, (13) the Burma Local Government Amending Bill, 1935, (14) the Burma Legislative Council President's Salary (Amendment) Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U So Nyun (*Bassein Rural*)], (15) the Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act Repealing Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U Ni (*Myingyan South*)], (16) the Deputy President's Salary (Amendment) Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U So Nyun (*Bassein Rural*)], and (17) the Burma Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U Kun (*Bassein Town*)]. Of these Bills, the first three only became law as Burma Acts VI, VII and V of 1934, respectively, during the period of the Report. The 9th, 11th and 14th Bills, *viz.*, the Burma Suppression of Brothels (Amendment) Bill, 1935, the Rangoon Police (Amendment) Bill, 1934, and the Burma Legislative Council President's Salary (Amendment) Bill, 1935, were opposed and thrown out by the Council. Leave to introduce the Buddhist Bhikkus Religious Usages Bill was asked for by Sir Joseph Maung Gyi (*Mergui*) but leave was refused by the Council. The Acts mentioned above are dealt with in the order of publication.

The Burma Canal (Amendment) Act (I of 1934) makes minor changes in the Burma Canal Act, 1905, and increases the penalty to which offenders are liable under section 75.

The Burma Excise (Amendment) Act (II of 1934) amends sub-section *(2)* of section 22 of the Burma Excise Act, 1917, so that the Act may, while continuing the prohibition of the employment of women for the purpose of selling or serving alcoholic liquor, enable them to be employed for other purposes under specified conditions to be prescribed by competent authority.

The City of Rangoon Municipal (Amendment) Act (III of 1934) amends the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922, with the object of changing the designation of the President of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation to that of "Mayor."

The Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Burma Amendment) Act (IV of 1934) enhances the penalties for offences in connection with the hunting of the rhinoceros under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912.

The Burma Fisheries (Amendment) Act (V of 1934) amends the Burma Fisheries Act, 1905, so as to make it possible to give Commanders of His Majesty's ships and officers of the Royal Air Force the powers of Fishery Officers under the Act, and to enable such Fishery Officers to board and inspect foreign vessels suspected of poaching in territorial waters and to seize not only the fishing implements but also the vessels themselves.

The Expulsion of Offenders (Amendment) Act (VI of 1934) amends sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Expulsion of Offenders Act, 1926, so as to extend the period within which the offenders may show cause against expulsion from one month to three months.

The Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act (VII of 1934) is enacted to remedy certain defects in the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act, 1930 ; to make the execution of a bond under clause (*d*) of section 16 optional and to make it clear that a bond shall not be required in respect of a custody order under section 20. The Act also introduces a scheme for the grant of emergency and ordinary parole licences to inmates in a training school for the purpose of visiting their parents or near relatives who may be seriously ill and also for the purpose of seeking employment.

General Acts affecting Burma.

29. The undermentioned Acts affecting Burma were passed by the Indian Legislature during the year under review :—

General Acts of 1934.

XI.—The Indian States (Protection) Act, 1934.
XII.—The Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934.
XIII.—The Trade Disputes (Extending) Act, 1934.
XIV.—The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
XV.—The Sugar-cane Act, 1934.
XVI.—The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
XVII.—The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1934.
XVIII.—The Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1934.
XIX.—The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934.
XX.—The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934.
XXI.—The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1934.
XXII.—The Indian Air-Craft Act, 1934.
XXIII.—The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
XXIV.—The Repealing and Amending Act, 1934.
XXV.—The Factories Act, 1934.
XXVIII.—The Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934.

XXIX.—The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1934.
XXX.—The Petroleum Act, 1934.
XXXI.—The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.
XXXII.—The Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
XXXIII.—The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1934.
XXXIV.—The Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934.
XXXV.—The Amending Act, 1934.

General Act of 1935.

I.—The Indian Naturalization (Amendment) Act, 1935.

All the above Acts, except Acts, XII, XIX, XXVIII, XXX and XXXII of 1934 and I of 1935, came into force during the period under review.

Ordinances affecting Burma.

30. Only one Ordinance affecting Burma, *viz.*, the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance No. I of 1935, was made by the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act during the period under review.

Regulations affecting Burma.

31. No Regulations affecting Burma were enacted during the period under review.

Extension of Enactments to the Shan States.

32. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, and the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1933, were extended to the notified areas of Taunggyi, Lashio and Kalaw and the Civil Stations of Loilem and Loimwè in the Federated Shan States, with effect from the 30th April 1934.

Section 36 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, was extended to the Federated Shan States, with effect from the 27th August 1934.

The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, together with all rules, notifications and orders for the time being in force under the Act, was extended to the Federated Shan States, with effect from the 5th October 1934, and to the Shan States of Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti, and to the territory known as Hkāmti Löng, with effect from the 12th October 1934.

Police.

Civil Police: Strength and Cost.

33. As part of the general retrenchment campaign, the Police Department in common with others was called upon to examine its cadres during the year, and make all possible reductions compatible with efficiency. At the same time, the disturbed districts were rapidly settling down, and considerable portions of the temporary Police Force employed during the rebellion were no longer required. There was, therefore, a considerable fall in numbers principally among the temporary staff.

The actual figures were :—

Appointment. (1)	1933. Permanent. (2)	1933. Temporary. (3)	1934. Permanent. (4)	1934. Temporary. (5)
Inspector-General of Police	1	...	1	...
Deputy Inspectors-General (including Commissioner of Police, Rangoon).	5	...	5	...
District Superintendents of Police.	40	1	40	1
Assistant Superintendents of Police.	34	...	34	...
Deputy Superintendents of Police.	70	7	68	3
Inspectors of Police (excluding Rangoon Town Police).	222	9	208	7
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	1,814	25	1,727	15
Sergeants (including 2 Reserves).	19	...	14	...
Station Writers	421	14	420	7
Head Constables ...	1,160	223	1,163	194
Constables	9,573	968	9,549	457
Total ...	13,359	1,247	13,229	684

Economies were also made under heads of expenditure other than pay, and in the result, the cost of the Civil Police Force fell from Rs. 1,22,59,861 * in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,11,61,609 in 1934-35.

Two Police Stations, one permanent and one temporary, were abolished, and one temporary one was converted into an Outpost. The sanctioned strength of the Force showed a reduction from 2,088 officers (non-Gazetted) and 12,359 men to 1,969 and 11,790, respectively. Even so, the numbers fell short of the reduced figure by 139 non-Gazetted officers and 696 men. This was due largely to the fact that the Force was under reorganization and recruiting was temporarily closed in several districts. There is no dearth of good class recruits for the Police, and most districts have a waiting list of candidates, many with Anglo-Vernacular qualifications. Service in the Police is popular, and resignations have decreased. The Force also is a young force, and casualties have diminished.

There was one Police officer to 18·77 (18·58) square miles of territory and one to every 1,074 (1,064) of population. The number of cognizable cases investigated was 4·43 (4·29) per officer.

Conduct, Education and Training.

34. Reports from all quarters unanimously express the view that the standard of discipline and self-respect in the Police Force has steadily advanced in recent years, and is still rising. Admittedly, public opinion is not yet fully alive to the necessity for supporting the Police

* Accountant-General's revised figures.

in their campaign against crime, but in this respect there has been substantial improvement, undoubtedly ascribable in part to the improvement in the Police themselves who enjoy the confidence of the public to a greater degree than formerly.

No conclusions can be drawn with any certainty from the statistics of punishments inflicted during the year, but the substantial fall in minor punishments would seem to point to a better standard of general behaviour on the part of the lower ranks, while the increase in serious punishments may be due to the greater strictness with which an officer's professional conduct is now scrutinized.

The figures are as follows :—

Punishment.	1933.		1934.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Removed or dismissed after Enquiry.	5	87	7	89
Removed or dismissed as a result of Court proceedings.	2	79	4	61
Punished by Courts but not removed or dismissed.	...	23	5	15
Other punishments ...	196	624	130	409

One King's Police Medal, 11 Indian Police Medals, and one Indian title, together with numerous minor honours, were conferred on members of the Force during 1934.

The number of recruits trained fell from 908 to 419 reflecting the fall in recruitment, while the less strenuous conditions maintaining in district work enabled 3,164 (2,961) men to do recurrent training. Of the 372 recruits who sat the Final examination, 364 or 99 per cent passed, 202 or 54·3 (46·7) per cent obtaining First Class Certificates.

Three hundred and eighty-five men (775) entered for the half-yearly examination for certificates and 376 (766) passed, 202 (362) in the first class. The Promotion Examinations show improvement but are still unsatisfactory, and it is thought that too little discrimination is exercised in permitting candidates to appear. Of 666 (629) candidates for promotion to Head Constable, 248 (176) or 40 per cent passed, and of 223 (172) for promotion to Station Writer, 82 (40) passed.

The results of the musketry and revolver courses were poor, the figures of merit being 46·55 (54·17) and 73·13 (79·89), respectively. Complaints were made in some cases that the ammunition was defective, and the whole question both of the ammunition and of the standard of training is under examination.

Illiteracy is fast disappearing from the Force, there being now only 165 illiterate men as against 383 in 1933.

First Aid classes were held and examinations conducted in 15 districts. One hundred and forty-nine men appeared for the examination and 122 were successful.

Buildings.

35. The housing of the Force is still reported to be very defective, and owing to lack of funds little improvement materialised. The Departmental Estimates were cut from Rs. 2,35,000 to Rs. 2,17,900, of which Rs. 2,00,274 (Rs. 2,46,593) were actually spent. Rupees 1,11,042 (Rs. 1,47,710) were spent on hiring quarters, exclusive of quarters hired by the Railway Police, and small sums, generally characterised by the department as inadequate, were spent on buildings under other heads.

Crime.

36. The position with regard to cognizable crime remained much the same as in 1933 the most important variation being, unfortunately, an increase from 7,694 to 8,143 in serious offences against the person. With inconsiderable exceptions the increase was distributed under all heads, the worst feature being a rise in the number of murders from 738 to 811. 1933 showed the lowest figure since 1923, and it is disheartening to find the total returning to what must now be regarded as the normal annual number of murders—somewhere over 800. Various explanations are regularly brought forward for the prevalence of this crime in Burma : the relaxation of parental discipline : the waning of religious influence : the repugnance of good Buddhists to giving evidence that may lead to the hanging of a murderer : and so forth. In many cases, it is said to be a matter of chance whether a crime is hurt, grievous hurt, or murder. Moreover conditions in Burma, where there are wide stretches of lonely country and where even in the better villages lighting arrangements are primitive, favour the crime of passion or revenge. The vindictive man who bides his time, readily finds an opportunity of attacking his enemy. A cut with a *dah*, a thrust with a spear and the mischief is done. The victim is often the only possible witness, and "Dead men tell no tales" is a sinister proverb the truth of which is only too well understood by some Burmese criminals.

Working of the Police.

37. The number of true cases investigated by the Police was 44,629 (42,712) and the percentage of convictions was 62 (65). Excluding compounded cases and cases under Class VI, which are of minor importance, 27,989 true cases were investigated, and the percentage of convictions was 55 (55). Of 18,296 (18,281) cases sent up for trial, 85 (83) per cent ended in conviction. This figure may be regarded as satisfactory.

The number of false cases remained much about the same at 3,152 (3,212). It is often difficult to secure a conviction for the offence of laying a false complaint, and there seems little prospect of reducing the number. Important cases compounded increased from 1,279 to 1,448, and of these, 243 (238) were cases of grievous hurt and 385 (337) of simple hurt. The view is widely expressed that the composition of cases where hurt is caused by a cutting weapon encourages violence. The statistics in their present form, however, do not give sufficient information on this point to justify the formulation of any definite conclusion.

A notable feature of the year was a reduction in the number of the dacoities reported from 766 to 588, and of dacoities and robberies from 1,173 to 861. It is suggested that with less wealth in the country as a

result of the depression, dacoit gangs have more difficulty in finding paying proposition, and that this accounts for the reduction in the figures. This may be partly true, but the reduction coincides also with an intensive drive by the Police against habitual criminals, and as the leader of a gang is invariably an experienced criminal, there is less likelihood of a recrudescence of this crime when the habituals are either laid by the heels or too well watched to be able to do anything.

Important Incidents.

38. The most daring crime of the year was a dacoity in January 1934 on an Indian-owned launch named the "Dana." Seven supposed passengers suddenly produced weapons and overpowered the crew at midnight in a deserted locality on the Maubin-Myaungmya border. The launch clerk's cabin was ransacked and the passengers relieved of cash and valuables worth over Rs. 15,000. The gang included four returned Andaman convicts, and an absconding gangster, and the crime was planned by a Rangoon Pagoda Trustee. The criminals were arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment. They appealed to the High Court, which enhanced their sentences.

Offences under Special Acts.

39. Prosecutions under the Excise Act showed a small increase at 7,507 (7,165) of which the Excise Department instituted 5,344 (5,320), the Police 1,371 (1,151) and Headmen and others 792 (694). The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 93 (93).

Under the Opium Act, there were 1,361 (1,581) cases and the percentage of convictions to cases tried was 95 (94). The low figure of cases instituted by the Police annually invites comment. With their much larger staff distributed much more widely than that of the Excise Department it is certainly surprising that they do not institute a larger percentage of cases.

Under the Gambling Act there were but 1,464 (1,641) cases. It is probable that with the depression gambling has decreased : it is possible also that in recent years the Police have had too much to do to go round looking for gambling dens : and it is also possible that the Act is being used with greater discrimination. In any event, the decrease is there, but it is accompanied by a warning from several District Superintendents that cock-fighting is on the increase and that the present law is inadequate to deal with it.

Under the Arms Act, true cases numbered 751 (792). Most of these related to arms other than firearms, but 175 (239) unlicensed firearms were seized or surrendered. A serviceable muzzle loader is easily manufactured, and attention is therefore being directed now rather to the control of cartridges, the manufacture of which is impossible. Without drastic interference with the arms trade and the supply of cartridges to *bona fide* users, it does not at present appear possible to do much, but the question is under examination.

Non-Cognizable Crime.

40. Cases of non-cognizable crime increased from 39,658 to 41,750. The greater part of the increase was in Class VI, consisting of petty offences and offences under special or local laws. The increase has no significance.

41. Cases under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules were practically the same at 6,143 (6,132). Accidents showed an increase at 331 (290), 46 (31) being fatal. These figures serve merely to show that the motor car is not yet a Police problem of any magnitude in the Province although it is growing.

Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

42. Action under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act followed the usual lines. The numbers were much the same as in 1933 but the percentage of convictions fell from 82 to 75. Five new Criminal Tribes were notified during the year, and with the increased number of criminals under Police surveillance the Inspector-General emphasises the growing urgency of providing a reformatory settlement. Under surveillance there were at the end of 1934 in all 19,185 criminals, of whom 5,447 were in A Class—that is preventive action had been taken against them. Of these 528, or 9·7 per cent were reconvicted during the year. Of the remainder an almost similar percentage, numbering 1,291, were reconvicted. Surveillance is an important part of the work of the Police, but its value is not always realised and the work is sometimes unintelligently or incompletely performed. There was, however, a welcome increase in the number of absconders arrested, and the greater attention given to this duty was probably one of the factors making for a reduction in the number of dacoities.

Preventive Law. Surveillance and Identification.

The Finger Print Bureau was active in helping to trace criminals, The number of slips on record increased from 202,738 to 209,610, while the number of Single Finger Print cards rose from 122,050 to 170,110 representing the prints of 17,011 known criminals. The Single Finger Prints Record is not as yet sufficiently comprehensive to be of great value, but 7 criminals were identified by its agency. 13,190 (14,869) finger print slips of unidentified suspects were received for search during the year and 3,866 of these were traced as belonging to men with previous convictions.

Expert evidence was also given orally and in writing in the Civil and Criminal Courts.

43. No Punitive police were employed in the year under report.

Punitive Police.

44. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police at 66 officers and 431 men was one officer less than in 1933. Recruits of good class were readily obtainable, and a reduction in total punishments from 41 to 27 is evidence of an improvement in discipline. The relations of the Force with the public were satisfactory, but co-operation with district police forces is said to be defective—particularly in the matter of absconders who get away by train. There were 1,082 (1,170) true cases of cognizable crime, there being a satisfactory reduction in thefts from running goods trains. Eliminating unimportant cases and cases under local or special laws, there were 503 (578) true cases, of which 175 (204) or 35 per cent (35½ per cent) ended in conviction. The difference between this figure and the provincial figure of 55 per cent is indicative of the difficulty

Railway Police.

of following up cases of theft from goods yards and running trains. Efficient patrolling and vigorous preventive action against night prowlers are the only practicable ways of dealing with this crime.

Prosecutions under the non-cognizable sections of the Indian Railways Act numbered 3,660 (4,498) and 3,046 (3,735) or 83·22 per cent (83 per cent) were convicted.

The most important crime of the year was the wrecking in an expert manner of the 3-Up Mail between Penwegon and Tawgywe-in on the night of the 14th December. Although the engine and six carriages were derailed and badly smashed, there were only two fatal casualties. The case is as yet undetected

45. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police excluding 955 men sanctioned temporarily up till the 28th February 1935 and 66 men sanctioned for the Camp Jail at Mokpalin, was 11,168 (11,168). Minor changes and reductions were made during the year in certain Frontier Outposts, and seven temporary Rebellion Outposts were withdrawn. Two escorts were supplied to Assistant Superintendents of the Frontier Service, and two columns from Loimwè patrolled the Frontier, one of which was successful in making important captures of Chinese bandits.

Military Police.

Another column, the largest of all, was that sent as escort to a survey party in the Wa States. This column was out for the whole year. During the rains, difficulty was experienced in keeping the rate of sickness low, but with suitable measures the incidence of malaria was kept within reasonable bounds.

In the plains, the Force as usual furnished patrols to assist in the prevention of gang crime, and patrols were also sent to the Siamese Border. Communal trouble in Akyab District involved the despatch of a British Officer with 76 other ranks in the month of June.

These duties were all undertaken in addition to the ordinary routine work of guards and escorts. Training was naturally interrupted but every effort was made to ensure that it did not suffer, and the Military Police candidates at the various Army Schools of Instruction (for vacancies at which the Force is indebted to the Army Authorities) acquitted themselves very creditably.

The training of Wireless personnel was interrupted by the heavy demands made by the Wa States column, where the Military Police wireless units were very successful under conditions of exceptional difficulty.

The standard of musketry remained very high, and at the Burma Rifle Association Meeting the Military Police representatives did extremely well.

The health of the Force as a whole showed some slight improvement. Fifty (62) men died, of whom one was killed in action and three died of disease contracted on active service. Six hundred and thirty-seven (779) men were invalided, and 10,698 (10,757) men were admitted to hospital. Malaria was as usual the predominating ailment. Anti-malarial measures, however, were in force throughout the year and quinine as a prophylactic was compulsory for all ranks.

The housing of the Force is reported by the Inspector-General to be defective and it is likely that when provincial finances improve, some capital expenditure and an increase of allotments for maintenance will be required.

Recruiting in India was done as usual through officers and men on furlough or leave, and 792 men were recruited. Eight hundred and nineteen men were recruited in Burma, including representatives of all or nearly all the classes employed in the Force. Steady progress is being made in the enlistment of Burmans, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits.

In the Mounted Infantry and the Transport, there were no events of importance. Ponies were substituted for Walers in His Excellency's Bodyguard, and motor transport tended partly to displace pack animals in the Shan States.

The total casualties in the Force decreased from 1,980 to 1,603. Owing to a fall in the average age of the Force, fewer men went on pension or were invalided, while there was a welcome decrease in resignations and desertions.

Three (5) Indian Officers and 1,734 (1,580) other ranks were punished departmentally while 113 (126) were punished judicially during the year.

One O.B.E., two King's Police Medals, one Indian Title, one I.O.M., seven Indian Police Medals, three Indian Distinguished Service Medals and four certificates of honour and swords were conferred on members of the Force during the year.

Battalion Commandants exercised their magisterial powers in 87 (80) cases, of which 50 were in the Mandalay Battalion.

Arms and equipments were supplied by the Rangoon Arsenal and rations and clothing almost entirely by the Police Supplies Department.

Generally speaking, it may be said that conditions in the Force and standards of efficiency were not only maintained at the level of the previous year but were definitely raised. It remains only to add that due to the fall in prices, the exercise of severe economy and the postponement of certain proposals for re-armament, the cost of the Force was reduced from Rs. 71,56,153 to Rs. 63,59,725.

Rangoon Town Police.

46. The strength of the Rangoon Town Police remained the same, with 5 Imperial and 4 Provincial Gazetted officers, and 1,535 non-Gazetted officers and men. No difficulty was experienced in securing a good type of recruit, the applicants far exceeding the vacancies available. Discipline was strict: 2 (2) officers and 9 (10) men were dismissed or removed, and other major punishments were inflicted on 25 (4) officers and 152 (45) men. The increase is ascribed to the insistence on a high standard of work and discipline by the senior officers of the Force, and not to any deterioration in the character and conduct of the men. Rewards were given much less freely, partly for the same reason, reinforced by the need for economy on non-essential services. Casualties from death, resignation, discharge and pension showed little departure from normal, and the health of the Force, as evidenced by declining hospital admissions improved. As regards training, the number of men who underwent recurrent training fell from 289 to 250. Last year's figure showed a decline from 362 in 1932, and the falling off in this respect is presumably to be attributed to the ever increasing duties which the Force has

to perform. New Revolver and Musketry courses were introduced, and while the results of the Musketry course may be considered satisfactory, those of the Revolver course were poor. This is ascribed to the paucity of opportunities for practice available to the officers and men of the Force.

There were no serious disturbances in the year under report, but on more than one occasion such were averted only by the timely action of the Police. The strike of pupils in the Government High School imposed a difficult and onerous duty on the Police who were called on to prevent interference with scholars who did not wish to join the strike and generally maintain order round the school premises. The most suitable method of dealing with school-boy pickets involves the exercise of much tact and forbearance and the Police discharged this difficult task admirably. The Police Advisory Board, the Traffic Advisory Board, and the Chinese Advisory Board gave much assistance in their several departments throughout the year.

Cognizable crime showed a decrease from 10,273 cases to 9,585. This unfortunately does not point to an improvement in the crime situation ; the fall is accounted for by a drop in Class VI, covering the various kinds of case in which the number of prosecutions depends largely on the activity of the Police. Most of the reduction is due to a fall in the number of prosecutions against beggars, for the deportation of whom funds ran short, and in the number of cases under the Brothels Act in which there are so many loopholes that Police activity abated pending the consideration by the Legislative Council of the Amending Bill now before them. In the other classes, covering the more important kinds of crime, there were minor variations. Theft showed an apparent increase of 156 cases, but that was accounted for by a reduction in the number of complaints classed as false or mistaken, and a drop in the carry over to the new year. Dacoity showed an unwelcome increase from 3 to 10, but other increases were mostly in crimes of a kind, which the Police cannot directly prevent.

Juvenile offenders fell from 154 to 127, of whom 6 (1) were committed to the Home for Waifs and Strays and 63 were sent to the Borstal School at Thayetmyo. The management of the "Street Boys Refuge" has now asked Government to recognise the Refuge as a place for the detention of young offenders. The Police, however, consider that in addition there is need for a proper Remand Home for juveniles, who have frequently to be confined in the Town Lock-up.

Non-cognizable crime showed a reduction from 21,548 to 19,845 cases. There was, however, a small increase in prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, and a substantial increase under the Rangoon Port Act, caused by the eagerness with which cargo boats made for the steamers loading in the river with complete neglect of the Port regulations and to the danger of other shipping in the harbour.

It is noteworthy that with the collapse of prices, rice theft is no longer an organized industry of any magnitude. Pilfering on a small scale no doubt still persists, but losses are inconsiderable.

The Rangoon Police has better opportunities than the District Police for co-operating in the administration of the Excise and Opium Laws. Advantage has been taken of this to some extent, but it is the view of the Commissioner of Police that much more is possible. There was an increase during the year in prosecutions under the Opium Act

and the Dangerous Drugs Acts but the figures are still below those of 1932, and there is no reason to suppose that there has been any decrease in the activities of smugglers. Seizures of cocaine in fact show a substantial increase :—

132	1933	1934
18,015 gr.	127,522 gr.	410,764½ gr.

As in previous years, the Police had much trouble with gambling, and a game called the " 80 Word " game took the place of the " 36 Animal " game as the favourite. Steps were taken to break up the organizations running this game.

The other activities of the Rangoon Police in the suppression of crime were normal and call for no remark.

Traffic control was efficient. Accidents involving motor vehicles led to the admission to hospital of 657 (599) out-patients and 202 (248) in-patients. The number of serious accidents rose from 73 to 81, but the number of fatalities fell from 22 to 20.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, is the sole authority in Burma for the Registration of motor vehicles, and the figures are therefore of more than local interest. Of 30,248 vehicles registered since registration was introduced, 16,985 remained on the register. New registrations numbered 1,304 (937), the increase showing that trade is improving. New driving licences and permits increased from 2,029 to 2,494. The revenue collected by the Department amounted to Rs. 5,18,574 (5,02,227), which was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Local Government ...	...	2,64,698
Federated Shan States	...	20,504
Rangoon Corporation	...	2,33,372
Total	...	5,18,574

The standard of hired motor vehicles continues to improve. During the first half-year 325 buses were registered, but 15 dropped out in the second half, and there were 56 fresh registrations so that at the close of the year there were 366 on the road. The number of taxis fell from 184 to 177, and of hired lorries rose from 149 to 160. Action was taken by the Police under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules both departmentally and by prosecutions to maintain reasonable standards on the roads, and was effective. Hackney carriages are dying out in the city, but in the suburbs much use is made of third class gharries and *ekkas*, so that there has been an increase in registrations. Rickshaws licensed also increased in numbers, but some of these are not in use, and it would look as though the climax has now been reached. The number of pullers licensed rose from 12,662 to 13,807—an indication of the lack of employment prevalent in the cooly class.

Village Administration.

Village Administration.

47. The amalgamation of Village Tracts, which has been the policy of Government for many years continued in 1934, and the number of headmen again showed reduction at 12,289 (12,476). This was accompanied by a welcome recovery in average commission from Rs. 141 to Rs. 197, so that headmen as a

class were substantially better off though not so well remunerated as before the depression. The old Circle *Thugyis* have now practically vanished in Lower Burma, there being but two left in Tavoy and one in Salween District. In Upper Burma, the *Myothugyis* are likewise gradually disappearing, the number having fallen from 81 to 76.

The policy of amalgamation has called forth criticism from several Deputy Commissioners, supported by the Commissioner of the Sagaing Division and the former Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division. The critics argue that each village should have its own man in authority ; village patriotism is damped if not extinguished altogether when a village is placed under an absentee headman, who, moreover, is unable to maintain correct village statistics, or to keep, Government on the one hand and the villagers on the other, informed as to any new social or political developments : the headman should be the leading man of the village to whom commission on revenue is no more than a welcome addition to his income, and not a half-official with several villages in his charge, whose whole-time is taken up on Government business, to which consequently he must look for a living.

These criticisms deserve consideration and suggest a re-examination of the policy of Government with a view to its restatement in a more definite and perhaps slightly modified form. That such is required is indicated by the emergence in one district of a proposal, prompted no doubt by the large area of some of the village-tracts, for the appointment of subordinate headmen in large tracts—a scheme which would be tantamount to the re-establishment of Circle headmen or *Myothugyis.*

Dismissals of headmen increased from 199 to 216, and other punishments also showed a slight advance, while rewards fell from 2,809 to 2,533. These figures vary slightly from year to year and the increase has no significance.

The number of village committees was 9,307 : the number of headmen and committees exercising special criminal powers was 4,338 (4,223) and special civil powers, 4,610 (4,496). Fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 56,287 (55,474). The increases are the result of Government's policy to encourage the trial of unimportant cases in village courts. The judicial work of headmen and committees was generally satisfactory, but the number of cases tried by them remains small, and in many villages the registers for the year were blank.

Life in the villages remained much what it was, though there was some improvement in economic conditions, and a tendency to less social and political unsettlement. The ordinary villager put forward a stout resistance against the depressing influences engendered by the catastrophic fall in prices, and village life was, therefore, less affected by it than might have been supposed probable. The advent of recovery was none the less welcome, though the process has still a long way to go before it can be considered complete. There is discernible also an improved response to the requirements of hygiene, though progress is slow, and must await the advance of education before it can be much accelerated. Headmen are reported to have taken a little more interest than usual in such matters, and the recording of vital statistics by them is also improving. In other respects, their work calls for little remark. Most districts comment favourably on the assistance given by the headmen as a whole in the prevention and detection of crime. Unfavourable comments, however, are equally numerous on the general apathy shown by them in excise matters, where it is probable that

the headman's attitude merely reflects the general run of public opinion in his village, which in such matters is too strong for him to oppose.

Temporary embezzlements of revenue are still too common, and there is a suggestion in some reports that the system of electing village headmen has led to the headman's becoming too much of a party man, favouring his friends and earning a reputation for zeal at the expense of his opponents. Where, as in some few cases, he numbers criminals among his friends, the results are highly unsatisfactory. Generally speaking, however, the village headmen maintained their reputation for conscientiousness and devotion to duty.

In the matter of village resistance to crime there was some slight retrogression, the number of villages fined increasing from 30 to 37. Apart from the organisation of village defence by more primitive weapons, some means must be devised of making the village defence superior in point of armament to the dacoit gangs. This has been done in some districts by arming certain selected villagers with guns, a policy which for obvious reasons can be pursued only with great caution, but which deserves consideration in areas where it has not yet been tried.

Wild Animals and Snakes.

48. Rewards for the destruction of wild animals amounted to Rs. 3,622 (10,299). There were no changes in the rates of rewards or in the areas in which they were paid.

Criminal Justice.

High Court.

49. At the six criminal sessions of the High Court, 49 (70) cases were tried, there being 4 (1) pending at the end of the year. Eighty-seven persons or 65·5 (64·6) per cent were convicted, and 30 acquitted. The percentage of convictions is the highest recorded since 1923. Eleven cases were murder trials, involving 14 accused, of whom 4 were sentenced to death and 6 to transportation for life, while 4 were acquitted.

The average duration was 51·44 (70·52) days.

Appeals against convictions recorded in the lower courts (including 174 from the previous year) numbered 1,974 (2,213), of which 1,891 (2,045) were heard and 83 remained pending. The average duration was 21 (33) days. 2,229 (2,556) appellants were involved and the cases of 2,138 decided. The percentage of confirmation was 78 (78).

Fourteen appeals preferred by the Local Government against acquittals were before the Court, of which 1 (6) remained pending, 9 were successful, 1 was unsuccessful and 3, which all concerned one person, were closed, as his whereabouts could not be ascertained.

1,942 (1,432) Revisions were before the Court, which disposed of 1,874 (1,354) leaving 68 (78) pending. 47 (44) per cent were instituted on application. 3,130 (2,102) persons were involved. 421 (261) had their sentences enhanced, 146 (132) had theirs reduced or altered, while 820 (429) convictions were reversed or quashed and 75 persons were given new trials.

101 (50) applications were made for the revision of Maintenance orders.

139 (159) death sentences passed by Courts of Session were referred for confirmation. With 13 pending the total for disposal was 152 (173). 105 (113) sentences were confirmed and 21 reduced, while 16 persons

were acquitted. The percentage of interference was low at 26 (39) and durations showed a substantial fall from 42 to 29 days.

One application filed for special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council was rejected.

Sessions Courts.

50. The number of courts at the beginning and end of the year was the same, but from March till November 1934 the Sessions Court of Meiktila and Kyauksè was temporarily out of existence. Including 68 pending from 1933, 932 (971) cases were before the Sessions Courts for trial, of which 857 were tried and 75 remained pending. The average duration was 38 (40) days. The number of persons under trial was 1,751 (1,928) of whom 958 were convicted, 653 acquitted and 140 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions was 59 (63). 675 (835) appeals were made to the High Court, involving 770 (918) persons. Interference took place in the case of 147 persons or 19 (25) per cent.

Including one from 1933, there were 70 (71) references under section 123, Criminal Procedure Code, for disposal. 68 (70) were decided, of which 7 ended in the discharge of the respondent and 62 (involving 63 persons) in an order to furnish security.

The number of appellants in the Courts of Sessions including 202 from 1933, was 10,364 (10,036). The appeals of 10,113 persons were decided. 7,120 (7,117) appeals were dismissed ; 1,522 (1,416) convictions were reversed ; 1,329 (1,159) sentences were reduced or altered, and 92 (101) new trials ordered. The percentage of confirmation was 71 (73) and the average duration was 11 (11) days.

The cases of 12,847 (12,696) persons came before the Sessions Courts on revision. The proceedings of the lower Courts were confirmed in the case of 12,031 persons, while those of 444 persons were submitted to the High Court for interference. Durations fell from 7 days to 6.

Magistrates' Courts.

51. Forty-three Magistrates exercised Original and Appellate jurisdiction, while 575 (590) other stipendiaries exercised original jurisdiction only. District and Additional District Magistrates tried 278 (354) cases and dealt with 1,719 (2,155) appeals involving 2,111 (2,559) persons and 12,605 (12,315) revisions involving 21,676 (20,768) persons. Confirmations amounted to 59 per cent of the number of persons whose appeals were decided, and in revision there was interference in the case of only 950 persons. Of the stipendiaries, apart from 38 District and 4 Additional District Magistrates 128 exercised Special Powers under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and tried 4,031 (4,419) cases under these powers. The number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates was 131 (132) and there was one Honorary Magistrate sitting singly, who, however, tried no cases.

Cases before the Courts.

52. Including 6,675 cases pending from the previous year, there were 127,216 (128,663) cases before the Courts. The number of cases actually brought to trial was 119,092 (120,115). 4,237 (4,209) complaints were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ; 13,586 (13,354) cases were declared false or mistaken and 103,036 (104,231) cases were returned as true.

Trial of Cases.

53. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was 68 (66), and the average duration (excluding District Magistrates' Courts where it was 30 days) was 19 (20) days. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 6,357 (6,869).

The number of witnesses examined by all Magistrates was 443,068 (451,179). The number examined by Stipendiary Magistrates in original criminal cases was 418,314 (428,316).

89 (199) cases involving 169 (408) persons were before the Courts in which security to keep the peace was demanded. 77 (191) cases were decided, 96 persons being ordered to give security and 56 discharged.

3,453 (4,361) cases involving, 3,598 (4,528) persons were before the courts requiring security for good behaviour and under the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act, 3,310 (4,181) cases were decided. 2,261 persons were ordered to furnish security and 662 were restricted under the provisions of the Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act. 514 were discharged.

349 (374) persons were proceeded against for breach of a restriction order, and of these, 320 were convicted, 19 discharged and 10 remained under trial at the close of the year.

36 (94) persons were proceeded against for breach of bonds given under the preventive law. In the case of 22 (56) the bonds were forfeited and 12 were discharged. The cases of two remained under trial at the close of the year.

Sentences.

54. The total number of persons sentenced was 110,943 (110,686). 157 death sentences of which 106 were confirmed, came before the High Court. Four death sentences also were passed at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. 108 persons were executed. 176 (218) persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 301 (280) to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 15,588 (16,693) to rigorous imprisonment, and 3,370 (4,263) to simple imprisonment.

3,187 (4,145) sentences of imprisonment were nominal sentences to the rising of the Court.

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 9·49 (9·72) lakhs. Rs. 6·92 (6·94) lakhs were realised and Rs. 2·21 (2·21) lakhs struck off as irrecoverable. Sentences of whipping numbered 3,576 (3,195) out of 13,487 (12,738) cases in which such sentences were permissible. Illegal sentences of whipping fell to 21 (26). 4,438 (4,385) persons were released on probation or after admonition under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. 983 (1,122) persons were dealt with under the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act, 1930. Of these, 256 (245) were ordered to be sent to a training school, while 100 were delivered to parents or guardians, with or without fine.

Prisons.

Accommodation.

55. The total accommodation available for all classes of prisoners, including hospital and observation cells, was on 31st December 1934, 21,795 (22,372). Exclusive of hospital and observation cells, there was accommodation for 20,362 (20,917) prisoners, while the daily average number was 20,477 (21,145). There was no serious overcrowding in the jails during the year.

56. The year opened with 20,583 (22,176) prisoners of all classes, and 49,917 (56,363) were received, yielding a total of 70,500 (78,539). The number discharged from all causes was 50,355 (57,956). The number remaining at the close of the year was 20,145 (20,583). There were 19,097 (20,177) convicts at the beginning of the year and 22,343 (24,002) were imprisoned during the year, making a total of 41,440 (44,179). Excluding transfers, the convicts were disposed of as follows :—

Prisoners.

Released (*a*) on appeal 1,730 (1,796), (*b*) on expiry of sentence 10,178 (10,538), (*c*) under the remission rules 9,677 (10,127) : released by order of Government (*a*) on account of sickness 32 (41) and (*b*) on other grounds 871 (2,371) ; sent to Port Blair 128 (65), transferred to Mental Hospitals 12 (6), escaped but not recaptured 2 (4), executed 108 (153) and died 181 (197). The 871 (2,371) releases by order of Government are made up of 645 (728) conditionally liberated on the recommendation of the Central Revisory Board, 25 (19) under the "14 years" rule, 81 (171) repatriated to China, 24 (24) released on transfer to the Salvation Army Industrial Home, 83 (144) removed under the Expulsion of Offenders Act, and 13 (75) rebel convicts released under the general amnesty. The 871 releases by order of Government do not include 318 who were released by the grant of special remission under orders of Government.

The number of convicts remaining at the close of the year was 18,750 (19,097). The daily average convict population was 18,989 (19,393).

Of the number remaining in jails at the close of the year, 26 were sentenced to death, 1,203 to life transportation and none to transportation for a term, the corresponding figures for 1933 being 36, 1,706 and *nil*, respectively. Reconvicted prisoners numbered 5,751 (6,303). Of this number 1,195 (1,154) were committed to jail for the first time in default of finding security under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1,836 (1,744) had one previous conviction, 1,192 (1,437) had two and 1,528 (1,968) had more than two previous convictions. The number classified as habituals by Jail Superintendents was 83 (112).

57. The total number of offences committed by convicts was 6,830 (6,819). At the Mokpalin Camp Jail and Toungoo District Jail, stricter control was exercised in the exaction of full tasks ; consequently the number of offences relating to work rose at these two Jails from 294 in 1933 to 1,054 in 1934. This increase explains the steadiness of the total number of offences despite a fall of 404 in the daily average convict population. Apart from this aspect, the conduct of prisoners during the year has been very satisfactory. The number of cases dealt with by Criminal Courts was 38 (27), made up of escapes or attempt at escapes 16 (11), assaults 16 (12), attempts to commit suicide 4 (*nil*), theft from stores 1 (*nil*) and introduction of opium into jail 1 (*nil*). In all 30 (33) prisoners were whipped during the year for miscellaneous offences. Prisoners of the habitual class numbered 7,157 (7,965) or 37·69 (41·07) per cent of the daily average convict population. They accounted for 21 (6) out of the 38 (27) offences dealt with by Criminal Courts and for 3,096 (3,309) out of a total of 6,830 (6,819) punishments inflicted by Jail Superintendents. They were the recipients of 20 (21) out of 30 (33)

Discipline.

awards of corporal punishment. At the Insein Central Jail, which is the largest jail set apart for the confinement of habituals, a serious assault and a daring conspiracy to escape took place during the year.

Financial.

58. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year under report was Rs. 17,99,370 (19,84,024), a decrease of 9·3 per cent. The cost per head of average strength was Rs. 87-14-0 (93-13-0). Of this reduction 5 per cent is attributable to the cheaper cost of articles of diet and the balance to rigid economy. The jail dairies worked at a profit of Rs. 7,035 (5,716). Vegetables to the value of Rs. 1,11,990 (1,15,718) were obtained from jail gardens and a sum of Rs. 6,087 (6,139) was realised by the sale of surplus vegetables to the public. The estimated value of paddy, dhal, condiments, etc., raised by convict labour was Rs. 27,222 (16,093). A sum of Rs. 16,187 was spent during the year under report on 15 détenus confined at certain jails. The total cash receipts from the employment of convicts amounted to Rs. 8,05,395 (7,48,262). Whilst the gross cash receipts increased, there was a fall of Rs. 82,868 in the net cash receipts due to heavy expenditure on replenishing depleted stocks of raw material. The average cash profit per head of the number sentenced to labour was Rs. 25-8-0 (29). Restricted demand from Departments of Government still hampers expansion in the activities of the manufacture sections of the jails and the increase of Rs. 57,000 in the gross cash receipts is almost entirely due to the greater demand for quarry products from the Camp Jails at Mokpalin and Alon. The Alon Camp Jail was closed at the commencement of the year but the sale of stocks was conducted from the Mônywa Jail and realised Rs. 32,013. The receipts at the Mokpalin Camp Jail totalled Rs. 1,78,676 (the highest since the opening of the Camp Jail in 1928-29) due to a brisk demand for laterite boulders for the revetment of the Twante Canal.

Vital.

59. The number admitted to hospital was 3,668 (5,026) ; the daily average number sick was 204 (224) ; and the number of deaths amounted to 196 (227). The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital works out to 179·13 (237·69), the daily average sick to 9·96 (10·59) and deaths from all causes to 9·57 (10·74). These excellent health statistics for the year are mainly due to the care and attention bestowed on the convicts by the Medical Officers and Medical Subordinates of the Department. In the special Tubercular Ward at Myingyan, where accommodation is available for 50 beds, the number remaining at the close of the previous year was 9 (*nil*) ; 86 (63) were admitted for treatment during the year, making a total of 95 (63). Of these, 14 (15) died, 28 (29) were discharged cured, 9 (10) were discharged otherwise and 44 (9) remained at the end of the year. The number of opium consumers admitted to the jails during the year was 908 (1,082) or 4·06 (5·58) per cent of the convict population. Of the total number of prisoners, both convicts and undertrials released during the year, 62·71 (59·49) per cent gained weight, 13·63 (10·47) per cent lost weight and 23·66 (30·04) per cent remained stationary.

60. The Borstal and the Senior Training School continued as a combined Institution. The two schools function apart, but their time-tables agree. There is accommodation for 404, *viz.*, 297 in the Borstal School and 107 in the Senior Training School. In addition, there is hospital accommodation for 49 lads and cell accommodation for 10. Overcrowding at the Borstal continues and proposals for increasing the accommodation are under consideration. The year opened with 386 (277) inmates in the Borstal School and 106 (93) in the Senior Training School, and closed with 405 (386) and 97 (106), respectively. The daily average number was 383 (338) in the Borstal School and 102 (105) in the Senior Training School. The number of offences dealt with by Criminal Courts was 1 (2) and by the Superintendent of the school was 150 (198). This is a very satisfactory feature, especially in view of the increase in the daily average population. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 64,974 (63,325). The average cost per head decreased from Rs. 142-15-0 in 1933 to Rs. 133-15-0.

Miscellaneous.

The lads in these schools are taught carpentry, blacksmithy, tinsmithy, tailoring, masonry, cane work, charcoal-making, gardening and agriculture, the last two named being the most important items of instruction. The standard of physical training was raised considerably and organised games are played regularly. Boxing was started and a milling competition held. The number of admissions to hospital was 44 (95) with 4 (6) deaths. The health of the inmates during the year has been very good and has greatly improved since the commencement of the Institution. Of the 48 (42) lads discharged during the year on licence, 5 (5) were remanded to the Institution and their licences revoked. Four were reconvicted, and two died leaving 37 who are reported on favourably. The school's after-care work has grown considerably during the past year and will steadily increase for two more years. Much of the Borstal Association's work is done with the help of the District Officers and the Honorary Secretary, Burma Prisoners' Aid Society, Rangoon, while close touch with discharged lads is kept through Probation Officers who are appointed for every lad discharged. The results so far show no small measure of success.

During the year 88 juveniles were received in the Meiktila Juvenile Jail by transfer from other jails and two by direct admission. The daily average population was 87. The general discipline was good. All juveniles attend school for two hours daily; apart from this they are engaged in gardening, carpentry, cane-work, tailoring, cotton-spinning, etc. Games are played and drill and route marches are also conducted. The number of convicts released under the remission rules was 9,677 (10,127). For being free from punishment for a year 9,347 (8,455) were granted special remission and 32,510 (20,103) earned special remission for other reasons.

Early in the year the Burma Prisoners' Aid Society was called upon to undertake the after-care of lads discharged from the Borstal and Senior Training Schools at Thayetmyo. The Society undertook to carry on this work at the Society's shelter at Tamwe pending the formation of a Burma Borstal Association and the establishment of a separate home. In the course of the year the Society assisted 36 lads discharged from the Borstal and Senior Training Schools at Thayetmyo. Forty-two discharged prisoners made use of the shelter during the

year 1934. Of these, 16 were persons bound for ports in Burma. Of the remainder assisted, 2 were sent to the Unemployed Relief Camp, 9 absented themselves after a period of stay, 8 were sent to their homes at the expense of the Society, 4 obtained employment and 3 were provided with the means of earning a livelihood through the kindness of U Ba Oh, K.-I.-H., at his timber mills. The Branch Societies in the districts have made a beginning and that at Meiktila under the guidance of *Pônygi* U Na Yein Da has done useful work.

The Salvation Army Juvenile-Adult Criminal Institution has accommodation for 42 lads. There were at the beginning of the year 29 lads ; 27 were admitted during the year, making a total of 56. Of these, 18 were released during the year on the expiry of their term and 8 were sent back to jail for breach of conditions or for other reasons. The general cōnduct of the inmates was excellent, and the health of the lads good. Carpentry, cane-work, polishing and gardening are the chief forms of labour given to the inmates and a ready sale was found for all the work done. The finding of permanent employment for released lads is, however, still a difficulty. The buildings of the Institution have been renovated and increased facilities for games and recreation have been provided.

Out of a total number of 1,498 (1,545) cases, the Central Revisory Board considered 701 (775) cases to be fit for conditional release, but 43 (77) cases were withdrawn, 59 (25) cases were under reference to District Magistrates at the end of the year and 5 (4) were cases of death or releases before final decision. The actual number of cases submitted to Government with recommendation for conditional release was therefore 594 (669), out of which Government rejected 8 (15) cases only. The total number of prisoners released on conditions since 1923 is 6,491 (5,846), *i.e.* 334 (334) habituals and 6,157 (5,512) casuals. Of these, only 196 (182) prisoners have so far had their remission cancelled either for breach of conditions or for fresh offences. The percentage of prisoners returned to jail to the total number released conditionally on the recommendations of the Board since 1923 is 3·02 (3·11).

The percentage of reconvictions amongst the habitual class remains the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 14·07, whilst that amongst casuals works out to 2·42 (2·45).

First Aid Classes were held at twelve jails. Eight Jailors, thirty Warders and one hundred and twenty-seven prisoners were trained in First Aid. Of these, six Jailors, fifteen Warders and ninety-three prisoners passed the prescribed test.

Civil Justice.

Courts.

61. As a measure of economy, considerable changes were made in the Subordinate Courts. The post of District and Sessions Judge, Meiktila and Kyauksè, was abolished in March, but revived again in November. In the case of the Subdivisional and Township Courts, and the Courts of Additional Magistrates, a number of amalgamations and re-arrangements were made, resulting in the saving of several posts.

High Court.

62. Including 287 from 1933, and 36 suits revived or received by transfer, the total number of suits for disposal on the Original Side was 938 (985), of which 611 were decided. The institutions numbered 615 (636) and were valued at 56 (128) lakhs of rupees. The Hon'ble Judges disposed of 383 suits, and the Registrar, Original Side and Deputy Registrars of 228. There was an all-round decrease in durations which in the case of suits decided after full trial averaged 244 (313) days.

Appeals were filed in 36 of the suits decided on the Original Side. In 10 cases the appeals were wholly unsuccessful and in 3 cases the decree was modified or reversed. Twenty-three still awaited disposal at the end of the year.

Applications for execution fell to 607 (622), but the amount recovered increased to Rs. 7,41,459 (5,35,072). Applications successful in whole or in part amounted to 27·52 (29·57) per cent of the whole. Sales of immoveable property were effected in 45 (49) cases.

Applications in Insolvency increased to 296 (275), making, with cases brought forward from 1933, 434 for disposal. Of these, 314 (315) were decided and 120 (138) remained pending. Including cases from 1933 there were 1,888 (1,804) cases for disposal in the office of the Official Assignee, 287 of these were finally decided and 1,601 remained pending. Claims proved amounted to Rs. 107½ (120⅓) lakhs and claims satisfied to Rs. 186½ (22½) lakhs. The total value of unsatisfied claims pending disposal at the end of the year was Rs. 9 (96) lakhs.

The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 257 (261), of which 216 were decided.

There were 339 First Appeals for disposal, of which 221 were heard In 151 of these the decision of the Original Court was confirmed. The average duration of First Appeals fell to 206 (242) days.

There were 479 Second Appeals for disposal, of which 348 were heard. In 257 or 74 (60) per cent the decision of the Lower Appellate Courts was confirmed. Durations fell to 107 (119) days.

There were 7 Letters Patent Appeal for disposal, of which 6 were heard. The duration rose to 205 (102) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals for disposal numbered 295 (350), of which 221 (229) were heard. Durations fell to 155 (194) days.

Civil Revisions for disposal numbered 644 (533), of which 535 (408) were heard. References numbered 23, of which 14 were decided. Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted in four cases. Altogether there were 12 such cases for disposal. Three were decided, and two dismissed for default, leaving seven pending.

Rangoon Small Cause Court.

63. There were for disposal in all 12,723 (12,769) suits, of which 10,759 (11,009) were decided. 2,962 or 28 per cent were decided after full trial. The value of suits fell to Rs. 21·06 (22·78) lakhs. Durations were about the same. Of 12,162 (11,814) applications for execution before the Court, 11,306 (11,060) were heard. 5,936 (5,923) were wholly infructuous, and 4,080 or 36 (35) per cent wholly or partly successful. 146 (163) judgment debtors were imprisoned.

Miscellaneous applications numbered 945 (982), of which 851 (893) were heard.

955 applications for distress warrants came before the Court. In 492 cases the warrant was returned unexecuted : 8 were rejected, 17 dismissed, and 3 remained pending at the close of the year. The remainder were successful in varying degree.

Subordinate Courts.

64. The number of Original Suits filed in the Courts outside Rangoon further fell to 30,170 (35,236), while their value fell to Rs. 130·44 (162·10) lakhs. The total number of suits for disposal fell to 32,380 (37,798), of which 30,672 (35,962) were decided. 22,267 or 73 (74) per cent were decreed for the plaintiff, and 1,844 or 6 (5) per cent were compromised. Durations showed little variation : thus suits disposed of after full trial took 70 (69) days.

There were 5,006 (5,726) miscellaneous cases before the Courts, of which 8 were transferred elsewhere and 4,420 (5,023) were decided. The average duration rose to 54 (49) days.

Applications for execution further fell to 33,074 (36,744). Including pending cases there were altogether 37,904 (42,304) for disposal. The Courts disposed of 33,541 (37,485). The amount realised fell to 28·74 (33·86) lakhs of rupees.

42 (41) per cent of applications were successful, wholly or in part.

Applications in Insolvency numbered 1,219 (1,731). The Courts disposed finally of 918 (1,351) cases. The value of claims dealt with was Rs. 59·07 (63·52) lakhs, of which only Rs. 5·30 (5·94) lakhs were satisfied and Rs. 15·25 (16·45) lakhs were definitely struck off as irrecoverable.

The number of Appeals before District and Assistant District Judges was 1,904 (1,988), of which 1,702 (1,776) were decided.

In 780 cases the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed : 52 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution, and 210 were dismissed summarily. The appeals thus failed in 61 per cent of cases.

Miscellaneous appeals numbered 609 (582), of which 558 (520) were decided. The orders of the Original Court were upheld in 348 cases.

General.

65. All building projects were still in abeyance on account of financial stringency, which also restricted the tours of inspection of the higher judicial officers. Seven embezzlements were reported, in two of which sums of over Rs. 10,000 were involved. In other respects, the administration of the Courts produced no incident worthy of remark.

Fifty-two Higher Grade Pleaders and 15 Advocates were admitted, and at the end of the year there were in actual practice 1,741 Lower Grade Pleaders, 643 Higher Grade Pleaders, and 419 Advocates.

Registration.

General.

66. There was no change in the number of Registration offices during the year. As a measure of economy, Special Sub-Registrars were replaced by *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars in 16 offices. Clerks remunerated by fees were also substituted for permanent salaried clerks in some less important places and in a few very light offices Special Sub-Registrars were

required to do their own copying without a clerk. A number of changes were made in the rules and directions, and new forms of endorsements were devised for cases in which a document is registered under the orders of the Registrar or under the decree of a Civil Court.

Deeds Registered.

67. For the fifth successive year, there was a decline both in the volume of registration and in the value of property affected by the instruments registered. As compared with the previous year the number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property fell by 9·74 per cent to 55,615 (61,616) and their value by 2·04 per cent to Rs. 8·85 (9·03) crores. Almost all districts shared in the decrease. Instruments of gift of immoveable property declined further in number to 1,320 (1,478), but there was a slight recovery in value to Rs. 21·31 (21·16) lakhs. Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards decreased both in number and value to 30,707 (34,459) and Rs. 5·92 (6·36) crores, respectively. Instruments of mortgage registered decreased in number to 16,512 (19,407) and in value to Rs. 1·36 (1·62) crores. In 1929, the year prior to the onset of the present economic depression, the value of the mortgages registered was Rs. 8·42 crores. The decrease in the value of mortgage transactions in the last five years has therefore been 84 per cent, striking evidence of the degree of contraction of agricultural credit. Other instruments registered under section 17 of the Registration Act (chiefly reconveyances of mortgages) increased both in number and in value from 2,568 to 2,611 and from Rs. 65·56 lakhs to Rs. 1·16 crores. Registrations not affecting immoveable property decreased in number from 7,264 to 6,426 but increased in value from Rs. 42·24 lakhs to Rs. 44·36 lakhs.

Income and Expenditure.

68. Income decreased by Rs. 60,556 to Rs. 3,46,034 and expenditure by Rs. 18,225 to Rs. 1,45,041. The total net income decreased by Rs. 42,143 from Rs. 2,43,039 to Rs. 2,00,896.

Joint Stock Companies.

69. Thirty (19) new companies limited by shares were registered with a total authorised capital of Rs. 5,73,51,500 (5,69,95,000). The list contains a steamship company, an airways company, three electric light undertakings, a newspaper, a brewery, a sugar factory, several banks, and trading companies of different kinds. The increase in capital is due to the increase in the number of companies registered. One association not for profit was registered, making a total number now on the register of 18(17).

Twenty-five (35) companies increased their capital. Of that number, one company increased its authorised, and 18 companies their subscribed and paid-up capitals, and two companies their paid up capital only. The total increase of paid up capital was approximately Rs. 18 (13) lakhs.

One company reduced its authorised, subscribed and paid up capital, two companies their subscribed and paid up capital and one company its paid up capital.

Seven (5) companies went into liquidation, and 2 (7) companies ceased to work.

Two (2) companies incorporated outside British India were struck off the register during the year as they ceased to operate. Five (4) new companies established their place of business in the Province. The total number of companies under this head has therefore come up to 201.

No notices of the opening of a British Register in the United Kingdom were filed by any company under Section 41.

There was no prosecution under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

The total amount of fees realised was Rs. 11,793-10-0 (8,748-12-0). The increase is due to the increase in the number of companies incorporated during the year.

A sum of Rs. 3,172-15-0 was expended on establishment.

Local Boards Administration.

District Councils and Circle Boards, etc.

70. The year 1934-35 was the twelfth year since District Councils were established and the third year of their fourth term of office, the general election to Circle Boards having taken place at the end of 1931. The territories of the 28 District Councils comprised a total area of 76,590 square miles with a population of 9,722,775. The total number of members of the Councils was 637, of whom 563 were elected, 15 nominated by Commissioners of Divisions, 15 nominated by Government and 44 were Government officers co-opted for purposes of professional and technical advice. The percentage of members present at District Council meetings decreased to 77·84 (80·58). There were 275 Circle Boards with a membership of 2,986, the number of village groups electing members to Circle Boards being 2,723. As hitherto the Circle Boards had no independent powers or separate funds, but continued to discharge certain supervisory functions on behalf of District Councils in respect of markets, cattle pounds, ferries, slaughter-houses, the upkeep of district communications and the control of the conservancy staffs within their jurisdictions. No link was established between Circle Boards and Village Committees constituted under the Burma Village Act in respect of rural services.

Twenty-four out of 28 District Councils continued to receive recurring contributions from Provincial Funds under the Permanent Settlement. There was a slight decline in local receipts from markets, ferries and cattle-pounds. There was also a decrease in Government contributions. Financial stringency compelled retrenchment and economy but in general, the Councils managed to maintain their normal services at their usual standards. The condition of district roads was in most cases fairly satisfactory. Nine Councils in Lower Burma and 3 in Upper Burma employed District Engineers. In the districts where only qualified overseers were employed, the agency of the Public Works Department was utilized for the execution of the more important public works.

Vernacular Education remained the chief concern of the rural local authorities. The total cost of this service represents about one-half of the ordinary income of the District Funds. There was a further reduction in the number of schools. The Vernacular Schools opened in the years 1927-30 in backward localities continued to receive special aid from Government for their maintenance. Public Health and medical

administration was carried on without any important changes. There were 57 Hospital Committees constituted under the Burma Rural Self-Government Act and 31 Hospital Funds in the territories of Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds. Subsidized medical practitioners were stationed at five towns or villages where there were no hospitals or dispensaries.

Despite the pressure of retrenchment, many rural local bodies were successful in obtaining better results from less expenditure than in previous years. As in some other spheres, the need for economy stimulated the search for efficiency with beneficial results.

Municipal Administration.

Corporation of Rangoon.

71. The term of office of the Corporation expired on the 31st December 1934, and at an election for the new Councillors, the five elected seats previously allocated to a mixed constituency of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Parsees, Jews, etc., were divided, two seats being given to the European community and the remaining three to the Anglo-Indian and Allied communities. There was no contest in the European and Chinese constituencies or in the 2 Mussalman and 2 Hindu seats in the East Rangoon Ward or in two of the Burmese Wards. The remaining 13 seats were keenly contested. Three election petitions were filed in the Court of Small Causes under Section 15 of the Rangoon Municipal Act, but none of them was successful in affecting the results of the election. As from June 1934, the designation of the President of the Corporation was altered by law to that of " Mayor of Rangoon."

The health of the City showed some deterioration as compared with previous years. Deaths from plague increased from 9 to 27 and deaths from small-pox from 14 to 75. Beri Beri accounted for 83 deaths against 75 and dysentery for 508 as against 458. Deaths from tuberculosis increased from 817 to 831 and from other respiratory diseases from 2,036 to 2,276. Enteric fever, however, showed some reduction with 46 deaths as against 52, and deaths from diphtheria from 11 to 10.

The infant death rate increased from 257 to 271, the total mortality being 2,651 (2,423). Of the infants that died, 2,195 were born in the City and 456 outside. In 1,283 or 58 per cent of the fatal cases of infants born in the City the confinements were attended by unqualified midwives. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Corporation to remedy this situation, and the results are awaited with interest.

Much work was done in repairing and widening the City roads. The rebuilding and widening of the Ahlone-Strand Road bridge over the Ywathit Creek was completed. The Stockade road bridge was taken in hand by the Burma Railways and was raised and widened. The Leeds Road bridge was rebuilt on a new alignment, the bridge work being done by the Burma Railways and the approaches and road work by the Corporation. Parks and gardens were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year and the playing fields are popular. The third section of the new Municipal Offices and Town Hall was begun and the old buildings of the Contagious Diseases Hospital were dismantled and replaced by timber-frame buildings with asbestos sheet

walling. A new ward was built also for the Sri Rama Krishna Mission Hospital, and the Tuberculosis Clinic was begun in Judah Ezekiel Street.

The report on the investigation of the Pegu Yomas water supply scheme by the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Binnie, Deacon and Gourley of London was received towards the end of January and bears out in the main the conclusions arrived at from the preliminary investigation. Certain additional works and modifications, however, are suggested. The amended scheme is estimated by the Consulting Engineers to cost Rs. 193 lakhs and the additional supply provided should be sufficient for the needs of Rangoon until the year 1985.

The financial results of the year are discussed in paragraph 141 *post*.

Other Municipalities.

72. During the year the Notified Area of Moulmeingyun was constituted a Municipality. As a result the number of Municipalities outside Rangoon increased to 58 (57). The total membership of Municipal Committees was 810 (796) composed of 704 (682) elected, 75 (78) co-opted, 27 (32) nominated and 4 (4) *ex-officio* members. Only 87 (93) of the total number of members were Government officials. The total number of meetings held during the year was 1,591 (1,512), of which 61 (66) were abortive for want of a quorum.

No Municipality embarked on any extensive project for the improvement of Water Supply or Drainage, but the Magwe Municipality successfully completed its water works. The Akyab Municipality also completed the remaining works in its programme of improvements to its Water Supply system. The Salin Municipality was successful in sinking an experimental tube well. Particulars regarding expenditure on Water Supply schemes and other sanitary projects are incorporated in paragraph 160 of this report. Out of 76 Municipal and Town Committees 63 (63) have adopted the model bye-laws framed by the Local Government for the registration of births and deaths.

During the year the number of municipalities and notified areas in which the streets were lighted by electricity increased to 56 (50) by the addition to the list published in last year's report of—

Pegu Division	...	Gyobingauk Municipality.
Mandalay Division	...	Yamèthin Municipality. Nyaungu Town Committee.
Sagaing Division	...	Sagaing Municipality. Allanmyo Municipality.
Magwe Division	...	Magwe Municipality.

The number of licences and sanctions issued under the Indian Electricity Act for the supply of electric energy in Municipalities and Notified Areas was 57 (56).

The Local Government confirmed bye-laws made by the following Municipalities :—

Kyauksè regulating the conduct of business ; Sagaing, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Pakôkku, Pyu, Thôngwa, Mergui and Yamèthin regulating the sale of milk ; Letpadan, Pyinmana and Moulmeingyun regulating the conduct of Municipal Servants ; Maymyo regarding the storage of grain ; Mandalay, Akyab and Maubin regulating the manufacture and sale of bread, biscuits, confectionery, ice, etc. ; Myanaung, Kyangin, Henzada, Sagaing, Pyinmana, Maubin, Kyonpyaw, Bassein, Pyapôn,

Bhamo and Insein regulating the keeping of dogs; Meiktila and Bassein regarding the establishment and maintenance of a Provident Fund; Pyinmana regarding the removal or improvement of insanitary buildings, etc.; Gyobingauk, Maymyo and Pyinmana regulating the sale of meat; Nattalin, Maubin and Kyaiklat regulating the exposure of goods for sale in streets; Gyobingauk and Yamethin regulating Slaughter-houses; Akyab regulating public eating houses, refreshment stalls, etc.; Shwebo regulating the keeping of Animals; Sandoway regarding the licensing of pawn-brokers; Kyangin regarding the guidance, training, discipline and conduct of members of Volunteer Fire Brigades: Thayetmyo and Prome regulating the use by the public of water works vested in or belonging to Municipal Committees.

As in the case of the rural local bodies, efficiency appears to have been stimulated by the need for economy and praiseworthy efforts were made in many Committees to make the most of the limited funds available.

Marine.

Lighthouses and Lightships.

73. The general lights in the Rangoon District functioned satisfactorily.

The three light vessels were overhauled and the L.V. "Thalun" was fitted with a new stabilizing pendulum. There were no serious breakdowns of the lighting apparatus and fog horn equipment on board the light vessels.

The watch buoys at Krishna and Baragua stations and the two Cheduba Straits buoys were overhauled.

A Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund sanctioned by the Government of India is now in operation providing amenities in the form of books, periodicals and indoor games for both European and Indian personnel.

The Port Commissioners' vessels S.T. "Chinthe" and B.V. "Goliath," the Akyab Port Fund buoy vessel and the Moulmein Pilot Cutter tended the lights according to programme.

The Subdivisional Officer, Lighthouse Subdivision, inspected all lighthouses in November 1934 and Double Island Lighthouse in March 1935. The Engineer-in-Chief, Lighthouse Department, the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Rangoon District, and the Subdivisional Officer, Lighthouse Subdivision, inspected all lights in February 1935.

The Lighthouses on Savage, Green and Reef Islands, which are under the administrative control of the Port Officers, Akyab, Moulmein and Tavoy, respectively, functioned satisfactorily during the period under review. The lighthouse crews were periodically relieved from Rangoon by the Nautical Adviser to the Government of Burma. Reliefs for Savage and Reef Island Lighthouses were sent by British India steamers, and those for Green Island Lighthouse by rail *via* Moulmein.

The lightkeepers maintained good health and performed their duties satisfactorily. No case of illness was reported during the year.

The lights were periodically inspected by the Port Officers concerned and necessary repairs were carried out by the Lighthouse Subdivision, Public Works Department.

Rangoon Port Trust Administration.

74. One thousand six hundred and nine (1,652) vessels with a total net tonnage of 4,308,535 (4,229,161) tons are recorded by the Commissioners as having entered the Port of Rangoon. Of these, 891 (968) came alongside the Commissioners' wharves and jetties to disembark passengers and discharge cargo. The seaborne trade of Rangoon amounted to 5,588,139 (5,066,333) tons, of which 1,786,853 (1,604,516) tons were handled over the Commissioners' premises. Imports rose to 1,267,685 (1,100,397) tons and exports to 4,298,672 (3,943,952) tons, while transhipments remained practically constant at 21,782 (21,984) tons. River-borne traffic passing over the Commissioners' premises increased to 727,352 (672,558) tons, inward railborne traffic also increased to 741,114 (652,116) tons, but the outward traffic fell from 107,758 to 87,229 tons.

227,040 (211,147) passengers by sea disembarked, and 204,290 (211,219) embarked at the Commissioners' wharves and jetties.

Substantial rebates were brought into force on schedule charges on shipping and goods, and reductions were made in other charges as well.

These partly helped and were partly offset by the recovery in trade, so that the income increased to Rs. 75,34,972 (70,88,855), of which however, about two lakhs were due to the inclusion for the first time of interest on the Insurance Fund, now stabilized at Rs. 35 lakhs.

Expenditure on the other hand decreased to Rs. 67,33,811 (72,12,288) mainly through the interest saved by the repayment of substantial loans.

The ordinary routine maintenance work was carried out as usual, and several new constructions of minor importance were undertaken. The Commissioners had under consideration proposals for wharf reconstruction and decided finally to proceed with the construction of new wharves covering the present Brooking Street wharf and the old Sparks Street pontoon berth. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation. Variations in the channels and erosions of banks were watched and recorded, and reports were received from the consulting engineers in London recording the results of four trial runs on their Tidal Model for periods representing the years 1877—1932, 1875—1932, 1897—1932 and 1875—1932, respectively.

As a result of a revision of the Rules, greater control was obtained over river craft and boats in the port, and the number licensed increased from 7,202 to 7,712.

The time, tidal, meteorological and wireless services maintained by the Commissioners worked satisfactorily. Unfortunately, there was a major breakdown on the 25th January 1935 in the Mingalun Rotating Loop Radio Beacon. The opportunity was taken, however, to give it a thorough overhaul and it was restored to service on the 22nd March.

Rangoon Pilot Service.

75. For the finances of the Rangoon Pilot Fund, see paragraph 145. The service continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, no complaints being made by shipping companies, masters or agents regarding delays.

Minor Ports.

76. The eight other ports in the Province—Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Victoria Point—dealt with 10 per cent of the foreign trade, 14 per cent of the trade with India and 53 per cent of the intra-provincial trade. The number of vessels of all kinds entering them was 2,508 (2,460), with a tonnage of 1,984,119 (1,975,640), while 2,308 (2,265) vessels with a tonnage of 1,988,273 (1,988,225) cleared.

Commercial Marine : Shipping.

77. The number of vessels entering Burma ports was 4,120 (4,105) with an aggregate tonnage of 6,290,613 (6,179,957). The number of vessels clearing was 3,914 (3,920) with a tonnage of 6,270,740 (6,244,845).

The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade, which entered Burma ports, was 521 (527), with a total tonnage of 1,374,873 (1,307,401). There were 557 (561) clearances with a tonnage of 1,504,101 (1,486,745). Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 56 (77), with a tonnage of 7,745 (6,145) ; of the vessels clearing, sailing ships numbered 64 (87), with a tonnage of 8,995 (9,537). The number of vessels entering Rangoon from foreign ports was 343 (322), with a tonnage of 1,167,030 (1,105,258) ; the number clearing for foreign ports was 397 (396), with a tonnage of 1,354,245 (1,383,480). No sailing ship engaged in foreign trade entered, and one with a tonnage of 149 cleared as in the previous year.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered Burma ports was 3,599 (3,578) and their tonnage 4,915,740 (4,872,556). The number of vessels which cleared was 3,357 (3,359), and their tonnage 4,766,639 (4,758,100). Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 1,403 (1,328), with a tonnage of 56,323 (49,198) ; and of those clearing, 1,198 (1,120) with a tonnage of 51,449 (44,856) were sailing ships. Of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 1,129 (1,137) steamers with a tonnage of 3,128,543 (3,087,933) entered Rangoon, and 1,063 (1,086) steamers with a tonnage of 2,916,950 (2,862,609) cleared ; the number of sailing vessels that entered the port was 140 (185) with a tonnage of 10,921 (11,124), and 146 (173) with a tonnage of 11,272 (10,531) cleared.

The number of British and British Indian vessels excluding native craft, which entered the ports of Burma from foreign countries, was 338 (335) and native craft 21 (49). The number of foreign vessels, excluding native craft, was 159 (137). Vessels under the Norwegian 41 (30), Swedish 5 (4), Danish 5 (4), Japanese 64 (63), Italian 5 (1), German 3 (2) and Siamese 21 (3) flags rose, while those under the Dutch 31 (32) and Chinese 1 (4) flags fell. Greece, which sent no vessels in 1933-34, sent 3 during the year.

In the coasting trade the number of vessels entering with cargoes under the British ensign rose to 1,842 (1,829), while foreign craft fell to 138 (148) and native craft to 1,012 (1,038).

Commercial Marine : Wrecks and Casualties.

78. During the year under report there were 13 (13) casualties to seagoing vessels within the port of Rangoon ; 3 (7) occurred to vessels in charge of pilots, 9 (6) to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters and one to a vessel in charge of its master. No pilot or Assistant

Harbour Master was held responsible for any casualty. Six casualties occurred to Port Commissioners' vessels, all of a minor nature.

Outside Rangoon, steamers and launches were involved in eight collisions. In most of these cases the certificates of competency held by the serangs were suspended for varying periods according to the nature of the collision. A Government steam launch, while at anchor off Twante, was caught in a cyclone and sank but no lives were lost. The vessel was salved and reconditioned at the Government Dockyard, Rangoon. The serang of the vessel was found to have failed to take prompt action and his certificate of competency was suspended for a period of one year. Another Government launch, while attempting to close with a dredger, fouled a submerged wire and sank. The serang of the launch was found guilty of negligent navigation and his certificate of competency was suspended for a period of three months. The launch was successfully salved and practically no damage was sustained by the hull or machinery other than by immersion.

Government Steamers and Launches.

79. The year opened with 205 Provincial Marine vessels. No additions to the fleet were made. A stern-wheeler being unfit for further service and a cargo-boat belonging to the Public Works Department were sold. Two steam launches that were found to require very extensive repairs were condemned. The engines of these vessels were removed for use in other vessels in service and the hulls were sold. The boiler of one vessel was despatched to Mandalay for use at the slipway and that of the other was installed temporarily in a steam barge. There were thus 202 vessels at the end of the year, comprising a steam trawler, 61 steam launches, 1 steam barge, 112 motor boats and launches, 12 house boats, 11 flats, 3 barges and a dredger.

The number of Burman candidates appearing for examinations held under the Inland Steam Vessels Act showed a marked increase and a Burman passed the 2nd class master's examination, which represented a very distinct advance.

The cost of work carried out for the Marine Department during the year totalled Rs. 32,292 (17,953).

The value of stores received in the Marine Store Godowns at Mandalay, Bassein and Akyab amounted to Rs. 30,574 (44,635), while the value of stores issued from these godowns totalled Rs. 35,899 (44,635).

Marine Works and Surveys.

80. At Rangoon, the dredger "Cormorant" removed 793,000 tons of sand and silt from the Western Approach, the Monkey Point Channel and the Dunneedaw Reach. The dredger "Hastings" removed 62,700 tons of spoil from the berths at the wharves and jetties and the grab dredger 32,668½ tons of silt from the neighbourhood of jetties and pontoons.

The hydrographic surveys and examinations of shoals and crossings during the year showed that most of the channels were in a satisfactory state. The Middle Bank Channel showed no striking developments during the year. The south-western edge of the Middle Bank was in a constant state of change but the net alterations at the end of the year were small. There were important alterations during the year in the Spit Channel. At the beginning of the year there was a good

ship channel indicated, nearly on the transit of the Eastern Grove Lighthouse and the Spit Light Vessel bounded on each side by a shoal and beyond the shoal on each side were shallow channels to the main ship channel. There had been a movement eastward of both the bounding shoals, the movement of the Western shoal being greater than that of the Eastern resulting in a marked development of the Western Channel at the expense of the Middle or Ship Channel. The Middle Channel was still in use as a practicable channel, but there was a possibility that future developments may necessitate the adoption of the Western Channel for the passage of shipping. Erosion of the high water line was kept under observation at a number of stations, the maximum amounts measured being 97 feet at Elephant Point and 90 feet at Deserter's Creek.

There were no surveys carried out by the Royal Indian Navy vessels in Burma during the year.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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Agriculture.

Occupied and Cultivated Areas.

81. The occupied area rose to 20,895,993 (20,822,447) acres, 70 per cent of the increase being in Lower Burma. The gross sown area at 18,066,045 (18,232,854) acres, however, showed a decrease, while the net sown area fell to 17,096,499 (17,171,159) acres. Here an increase of 14,269

acres in Lower Burma was completely outweighed by a decrease of 88,929 acres in Upper Burma, many parts of which suffered from an insufficiency of early and middle rains. The net matured area on the other hand showed an increase at 16,257,400 (16,183,839) acres.

The area under rice at 12,009,717 (12,242,228) acres declined for the third year in succession, the fall being mainly due to a failure of early rains in Upper Burma, which accounted for 226,233 acres. The low prices maintaining at the time of the previous harvest also had some restrictive effect upon cultivation.

Other crops occupy a comparatively small acreage as compared with rice. Sesamum, the next largest, declined from 1,609,408 acres to 1,418,931 acres. Beans of all kinds, under the stimulus of better prices increased from 868,407 to 918,677 acres. Groundnuts however declined to 624,558 (640,188) acres thus reversing the tendency of 1933-34 when the area under cultivation was a record. Millet at 597,322 (569,318) acres showed an increase. There was a noteworthy increase also in the area under gram at 215,808 (165,226) acres. Other variations were of minor importance.

Area Irrigated.

82. The irrigated area fell to 1,485,696 (1,561,656) acres, due principally to a shortage in the early and middle rains. The area irrigated by Government canals fell to 649,468 (679,539) acres, the largest decrease being one of 13,916 acres in Shwebo District. Under Government and private tanks, the decreases were 21,646 and 5,486 acres, respectively. Under private canals, the decrease was over 20,000 acres, of which Magwe District accounted for over 16,000. Of the total irrigated area, 1,366,700 acres or 92 per cent was under rice cultivation.

Agricultural Department.

83. The retrenchment measures which were an unwelcome feature of last year's report came to an end, but the Department is still working at a disadvantage in that the allotments for travelling allowance, experimental farms and agricultural schools are too small, while those for exhibitions and fairs have been entirely taken away. At the same time much progress has taken place as the creation of seed farms from grazing grounds in Lower Burma, initiated some ten years ago, is now effective and has enabled the volume of pure seed distributed to be maintained. The following are the amounts of the principal seed distributed during the year in pounds :—Paddy 17,223,597 (13,260,751), cotton 272,049 (314,265), groundnut 53,406 (38,975), sesamum 51,706 (31,204), beans 149,090 (187,898), gram 134,120 (121,917), wheat 9,199 (5,720), millet 58,672 (60,796) and miscellaneous 52,425 (94,005) or a total of 18,004,264 (14,115,711). In addition 1,236,300 (959,220) setts of sugar cane were distributed. The import duty imposed upon sugar by the Government of India has stimulated business for the sugar factory at Sahmaw and has encouraged the erection of two new factories in Burma, one at Zeyawaddy in the Toungoo District and the other at Hninpale in the Thatôn District ; their demands will result in very considerable extension of the area under sugar.

A grant of Rs. 50,000 was received during the year from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for rice research work at Hmawbi and another of Rs. 10,080 from the Indian Central Cotton Committee for cotton improvement in the dry zone. The latter has

enabled extensive and successful demonstrations to be conducted on the layout of holdings, the sowing of crops in rows, inter-cultivation and winter ploughing. The total number of demonstrations conducted on the cultivators' fields throughout the Province was 2,182 (2,470).

Agricultural Education.

84. The Agricultural College at Mandalay remained closed to students : the Department has not yet absorbed entirely the last two batches of students who graduated in 1932 and 1933. The two farm schools at Mahlaing and Hmawbi continued to function as before. At Mahlaing twelve students were entertained and completed a course of nine months' training in general agriculture and veterinary hygiene. At Hmawbi ten students underwent a nine months' course and eight passed the final examination. The report on their standard of work and conduct was good. The students selected are all sons of cultivators who return to the villages and put into practice what they have been taught in the school. The schools form one of the most hopeful lines of rural vocational education.

The American Baptist Mission Agricultural School at Pyinmana continued to do useful work. It received a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Government during the year. It opened with an enrolment of 82, of whom 74 remained till the close of the year. The Principal reports that of the graduates 58·3 per cent have gone back to do agricultural work with their own hands and 89·2 per cent have taken up some form of work directly serving the rural community such as that of village teachers, Government Agricultural Service, Poultry Farming, Gardeners, etc.

Marketing.

85. A new phase of departmental activity was initiated during the year by the creation of a Marketing Section at the instance of the Government of India through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The scheme is a general one in which all Indian provinces which have accepted a grant from the Council are participating, one lakh of rupees having been offered to each of the major provinces to be spread over a five-year period. The Local Government has accepted provisionally a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the first year and has appointed a Marketing Officer and three Assistant Marketing Officers with the necessary staff. The Marketing Officer is a senior Deputy Director of Agriculture and he and his staff are employed, in accordance with the conditions of the grant, in conducting a detailed survey of the marketing of the principal crops and agricultural products of the Province. It is intended to publish the survey on each of these separately for provincial use, while the Central Government will extract from them such material as it requires for the purpose of the publication of an All-India marketing survey.

Agricultural Research.

86. This is in the hands of the Agricultural Chemist, the Economic Botanist, the Mycologist and the Entomologist whose laboratories are situated in the Agricultural College, Mandalay.

The Agricultural Chemist carried out 546 determinations of soils, oil seeds, fertilisers, etc. He also initiated researches into the production of power alcohol and methylated spirits from the molasses

of sugar cane, and the manufacture of starch from rice and sweet potatoes. The results of these investigations will be published in due course.

The Economic Botanist continued his plant breeding investigations into paddy, beans, sesamum, wheat and other crops and continued the multiplication of pure lines previously selected. Seventy-one new strains of paddy were grown and ninety-one cultures examined. Further work included the trial of hybrid butter beans and the selection of *pesin-ngon* for resistance to insect attack. Twenty-eight cultures of durum wheat were examined for susceptibility to rust.

The Mycologist was engaged in investigating the fungus diseases of the principal crops of the Province. An investigation was made into the organisms which attack the mangosteen and prevent it from being shipped long distances. A special tour was made of Lower Burma rubber plantations to investigate secondary "Leaf Fall" and a report has been circulated to the managers of these plantations.

In entomology, the principal insect attack encountered during the year was on sugar cane, particularly at Sahmaw in the Myitkyina district, were the black beetle pest caused much damage. The Local Government has applied to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a grant to enable it to deal more fully with this attack. A Sugar cane Pest Board has also been set up in the Myitkyina district with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman to carry out the recommendations of the Entomologist.

Sericulture work continued. During the year a grant of Rs. 5,277 per annum for five years was sanctioned by the Government of India for its extension and proposals to that end were formulated. One or two private enquiries were also received regarding the possibilities before sericulture in the Province. The main volume of the work was centred at Paukkaung where 12,181 (18,753) layings of eggs and 32,384 (2,130) seed cocoons were distributed to rearers in 84 lots to 26 villages.

The retrenchment of the post of Agricultural Engineer and the closing down of the workshop resulted in the stoppage of most of the work previously in hand. 4,769 (4,893) plough shares were, however, distributed during the year by the Department but the *theikpan* plough share is now made by many local blacksmiths and it is impossible to state the total numbers going into use.

Veterinary Departmental Staff and Veterinary College.

87. As from the 1st October 1934, the scheme of retrenchment and reorganization referred to in last year's Report, was put into operation. Under it, Burma is divided into two charges each under a Deputy Director, with Arakan as an independent Circle. Each charge is divided into three Circles, and each of the seven Circles is under the charge of a Superintendent with a staff of Inspectors and Veterinary Assistants. Much of the clerical administrative work hitherto done in the offices of the Deputy Directors was devolved on to the Superintendents who were each given a clerk for the purpose, while the clerical staff of the Deputy Directors was reduced in each case by one post.

The reduced cadres of the department remained at full strength except that of Veterinary Assistants which was three short of establishment. The cadres now are : Burma Veterinary Service Class I, 6 posts ; Burma Veterinary Service Class II, 8 posts ; Burma Subordinate Veterinary Service, Inspectors 23 ; Assistants 144. These figures represent a considerable reduction in the staff of the Department, which, however, has definitely increased its efficiency.

The first batch of students enrolled in the College in November 1933 completed the course in October 1934. Of 25 who enrolled, 2 resigned and 6 were removed for inefficient work. The remaining 17 passed out and were appointed to existing vacancies as Veterinary Assistants. The second batch of students, 13 in all, began their course in January 1935. One refresher course was held for Veterinary Inspectors.

Nine students were sent to the Madras Veterinary College to qualify for the new grade of District Veterinary Officer. A small number of free students also attended the Bengal Veterinary College.

Propaganda was carried out as usual by the staff who delivered lectures on matters connected with cattle disease, and several leaflets were published and distributed to departmental and other officers.

Field Research work was unfortunately interrupted during the year by the departure of the Research Officer and the delay necessary to find a successor. Before this, however, an experimental camp was established and tests on anthelminthic drugs were carried out on elephants. Laboratory Research also continued, and in addition to thousands of routine examinations, large quantities of anthrax and other vaccines were manufactured and distributed.

Cattle Disease.

88. The total mortality reported in equines and bovines was 81,426 (83,967) or 1·30 (1·35) per cent. The mortality reported from contagious disease of all kinds rose to 24,427 (21,092). The increase is accounted for by a rise from 16,517 to 21,564 in the deaths from rinderpest, which more than counterbalanced a reduction in the mortality reported from other causes. Rinderpest was particularly virulent in some areas where it had been practically unknown for some years, and the cattle in consequence had little or no acquired immunity. This, added to the ignorance and apathy of headmen and villagers in certain cases, caused the outbreak to assume exceptionally serious proportions in the Amherst and Thatôn Districts. In the view of the Veterinary Department extensive propaganda, and the production of an effective and safe vaccine that will be accepted freely for use even in the absence of disease, are prerequisites for the conduct of a successful campaign against rinderpest, which accounted for 88·3 per cent of the animal deaths reported during the year.

Foot-and-mouth disease in a mild form was fairly widespread during the year. Mortality was very low and in no case did the disease interfere with cultivation.

Other contagious diseases showed a substantial reduction. The beneficial effects of the anthrax vaccine, which has robbed the disease of most of its terrors for the elephant camps, continued to be very marked. Only five elephants died during the year from naturally

acquired anthrax and none of these had been recently immunised. This is about one-tenth of the annual mortality rate prevailing before 1930.

The control of cattle movements at the frontiers was considered during the year and proposals for this were in contemplation.

Livestock.

89. Livestock and agricultural implements were as shown in the Table below. Livestock in cities and cantonments is included whenever it is possible to secure enumeration. The figures are obtained by local enquiry and though substantially correct should not be taken as accurate in every detail. The fall in equines and the increase in pigs are worthy of remark.

Particulars of livestock, ploughs and carts.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Particulars of livestock, ploughs and carts.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Oxen. Bulls ...	694,919	672,954	Horses and Ponies. Geldings ...	24,774	20,807
Oxen. Bullocks ...	1,981,982	2,056,968	Horses and Ponies. Stallions hired for stud.	503	487
Oxen. Cows ...	1,493,271	1,418,393	Horses and Ponies. Stallions not hired for stud.	2,375	1,929
Oxen. Young stock (calves).	1,004,121	967,188	Horses and Ponies. Mares ...	29,470	25,792
Buffaloes. Bulls and bullocks.	371,802	351,805	Horses and Ponies. Young stock (colts and fillies).	9,146	7,129
Buffaloes. Cows ...	407,224	395,301	Mules ...	2,184	1,507
Buffaloes. Young stock (buffalo calves).	280,186	271,904	Donkeys ...	23	40
			Pigs ...	472,144	548,684
Sheep ...	68,521	70,207	Ploughs ...	844,179	854,356
Goats ...	293,511	281,303	Carts ...	721,500	734,791

Agricultural Loans.

90. As usual the great majority of loans were made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Excluding the figures of Co-operative Societies which are negligible, the profit for the year after deducting irrecoverable principal from interest earned was Rs. 6·36 (5·95) per cent. The amount newly issued was Rs. 3·94 (8·52) lakhs, due for collection Rs. 34·73 (45·68) lakhs, collected Rs. 15·40 (18·85) lakhs, suspended Rs. 7·26 (6·14) lakhs, and remitted Rs. 0·30 (0·21) lakh, Owing to a good harvest and the issue of loans being restricted to really deserving applicants able to provide sound security, the amount issued was very much less than in any of the past fifteen years. The loans issued exceeded half a lakh in one district only, while in five districts they exceeded Rs. 20,000 each. The collection was 44·4 (41·3) per cent of the amount due. The outstandings are largest in Akyab, Pegu, Mandalay, Kyauksè, Meiktila, Yamèthin and Shwebo districts. The amount suspended exceeded Rs. one lakh in the Akyab district.

The loan position in respect of Government Estates is dealt with in paragraph 24.

Protection from Floods.

91. The area cultivated under the protection of embankments in the charge of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department was 1,271,647 (1,274,314) acres. Although the rainfall was below normal, the crops on the whole were good and there were no disastrous floods. The Irrawaddy river passed the danger level of 42 at Henzada on the 25th July and remained above it until the 26th August. a period of 32 days without a break. The highest point reached in the year was 44·7 on the 21st August, which was 0·7 foot lower than the maximum record obtained in 1928. No breaches occurred in any of the Government embankments nor the village embankments.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 18·72 (17·58) lakhs; the working expenses were Rs. 7·38 (8·44) lakhs and the net revenue was Rs. 11·34 (9·14) lakhs, the increase being due to the smaller fractional remission of the land revenue assessments and to smaller expenditure on the upkeep of embankments.

Raising work on the Maubin and Yandoon Embankments was completed. The most important retirement work completed during the year was the Inma retirement between Miles 0 and 5 of the Irrawaddy Branch, Henzada Embankment, the total amount spent on it being Rs. 1·98 lakhs.

Weather and Crops.

Character of the Season.

92. Generally, the season was not favourable for the cultivation of the main crops. Its principal feature was an absence of serious floods in Lower Burma. The monsoon broke late but except in Arakan the early rains were generally sufficient. The middle rains were ample. The late rains came to an end in the third week in October and there were hardly any ripening showers. This spoilt what would otherwise have been a good year for the rice crop in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma the season was only fair. The early rains were deficient resulting in many failures of the early sesamum crop. The middle rains were abundant, but the late rains were generally light. Crops in the riverine tracts were, however, successful.

In the third week of April 1934, abnormally heavy rain fell in many districts, Rangoon registering a fall of over 14 inches on the 20th April.

Outturn and Prices.

93. The yield of unhusked rice is now estimated at 6,471,818 tons, a decrease of 4,800* tons on the final forecast issued in February 1935. The difference is the result of adjustment made on the receipt of more accurate information after the final forecast was issued. The yield is less by 954,963 tons or 13 per cent than in the previous year. Of the total shortage Lower Burma was responsible for 854,346 tons or 89 per cent. The decline was due to a decrease in the matured area as well as to the

* The forecast includes 326,000 tons estimated in Putao, the Chin Hills, the Shan States and Karenni. Excluding these the forecast figure was 6,476,600 tons.

early cessation of the late rains. The districts which reported condition figures of less than 75 per cent were Pegu, Insein, Bassein and Amherst. In Upper Burma, there were failures in Magwe, Kyaukse, and Shwebo, but they were partly compensated by larger yields in Pakôkku, Yamèthin and Sagaing.

In the final forecast for the year 1934 (season 1933-34) the exportable surplus of rice and rice products was estimated at 3,200,000 tons. The actual exports for the year 1934 (1st January to 31st December 1934) were 3,779,116 tons. Unusually large quantities of paddy and rice were sent down by rail from above Shwebo on the Mu Valley line owing to a reduction of freights. Most of Upper Burma had an exceptionally good crop in 1933-34 actually producing a surplus which could be exported. The exportable surplus for the year 1935 (season 1934-35) was estimated at 3,200,000 tons, and up to the end of June 1935, 2,089,793 tons had been exported leaving a balance of 1,110,207 tons.

The yield of sesamum was estimated in February 1935 at 53,500 tons of seed, as against an estimated outturn of 67,000 tons for the previous year. The late arrival of the monsoon and the insufficiency of the early middle rains affected the early crop. The late variety of sesamum also gave poorer outturns than last year in certain districts.

The cotton crop was poorer than in the previous year and was estimated to yield 16,500 (17,500) tons.

The total yield of groundnut as estimated in the Final Forecast for the year 1934-35 was 142,000 (190,000) tons of nut in shell. In Pakôkku and Myingyan the season was less favourable than last year.

Prices were more favourable than in 1933-34. The average of boat paddy prices for the first three months of 1934 was only Rs. 54 ; in the next quarter, April to June, prices began to improve and during the second half of June, shot up to Rs. 73. July started at Rs. 76 and ended at Rs. 86. In late August the price rose to Rs. 105—the highest price of 1934. The rise came too late however to benefit the general agricultural population. In September prices began to show a downward tendency, which continued, in a dull market. In the last week of November, the new crop was quoted at Rs. 62 and this was maintained throughout December with very little fluctuation. After the Christmas holidays the market began to show some improvement and at the end of January was firm at Rs. 83. This was maintained throughout February and March. Prices rose further in April and in the last week the market was firm at Rs. 102. May saw a further advance to Rs. 106, but the price dropped to Rs. 96 at the close of the month. In June the market was steady and the month ended with Rs. 100 as against Rs. 70 at the corresponding time of last year.

In the districts, prices were everywhere better than last year ; they were, however, much lower than the average price for the last ten years.

The position as regards other crops was better than last year and prices of all commodities, except gram, rose in sympathy with paddy prices. The increase was also partly due to short crops. Sesamum improved considerably, and fetched nearly double the price of last year. The prices obtained for cotton and groundnut were also good. Maize, millet and beans fetched better prices than last year, but the price of gram was lower in all districts.

Co-operation.

Administrative and General.

94. The Co-operative Department was almost wholly occupied in liquidation work, but in spite of this 11 (15) societies were registered, of which ten were of the salary-earners' type and one a rural credit society.

The keen interest taken by the public in the movement was evidenced by the holding of a non-official Agricultural and Co-operative Conference at Mandalay early in January. At the invitation of the Youths' Improvement Society, also lectures on co-operation were given by officers of the Department at instruction camps in selected villages near Rangoon.

The number of societies of all classes declined from 2,165 to 2,138; total membership from 75,592 to 75,494 and deposits by non-members from Rs. 16·52 lakhs to Rs. 16·20 lakhs. Members' deposits, however, showed an increase from Rs. 8·80 lakhs to Rs. 17·95 lakhs.

A scheme for reconstruction based on the principle of debt conciliation was submitted to Government. A new set of bye-laws was introduced and, for the first time in Burma, co-operative marketing was linked with credit.

The number of societies in liquidation fell to 2,186 (2,289). The net result of liquidation has been the transfer of 70,334 (58,780) acres of land into the hands of liquidators, the disposal of which has become a serious problem to the Department.

The liabilities of societies in liquidation are summarised in the table below:—

Class.	Liabilities.			Percentage of columns (3) to (4).
	As on the 30th June 1934.	Discharged during the year.	As on the 30th June 1935 including fresh liabilities incurred during the year.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Class I Credit (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural).	68,05,176	3,22,906	65,99,667	4·89
Class II Non-Credit (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural).	1,24,141	4,447	1,19,765	3·71
Banks	10,89,996	32,236	11,56,449	2·78

Central Banks.

95. The liquidation of the Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank continued and a sum of Rs. 30,829 (Rs. 64,700) was recovered from its debtor societies. The area of land in the possession of liquidators of societies indebted to the Provincial Bank increased from 39,139 acres to 41,830.

The following table gives the figures for the year under the main heads of account of the four principal Banks :—

Name of Bank.	Shares.	Reserve and other Funds.	Working Capital.	Profit (+) or Loss (—).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Pegu	1,52,600	3,91,510	13,81,346	—1,93,467
(2) Prome	90,350	45,870	6.28,561	—1,92,463
(3) Henzada	45,800	16,975	1,82,456	— 51,431
(4 Moulmein	60.100	46,136	1,72,016	— 13,268

The Moulmein District Bank continued to work satisfactorily. It met deposits to the extent of Rs. 16,830 and issued a small fresh loan of Rs. 825 during the year.

The Pyinmana District Bank met deposits to the extent of Rs. 2,583 (principal) and Rs. 516-12-0 (interest).

The Pyinmana Village Bank which was registered last year made a small profit of Rs. 13-13 0 after a year's working. It finances two Poultry Societies.

The Prome, Henzada and Pegu Banks continued to experience difficulty in the matter of meeting their liabilities. The Pegu Bank met deposits to the extent of Rs. 15,811 only out of a total outstanding of over Rs. 6½ lakhs at the beginning of the year. The Prome and Henzada Banks paid, respectively, 4 per cent and 3 per cent of their liabilities during the year.

An enquiry was held into the working of the Henzada Bank owing to the discovery of a serious case of misappropriation involving a sum of nearly Rs. 6,000. This was followed by a prosecution.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

96. The number of living agricultural credit societies decreased by 9 to 1,371, and there was a further decline in deposits from Rs. 26,69,291 to Rs. 24,11,938. The average loan per member for the whole Province was Rs. 198 (209) and the average cost of management was Rs. 3·6 (2·7) per member. The percentages of repayment showed an increase over last year's figures in certain districts. Owing to the strict enforcement of the rule that all payments must be set against, capital outstanding before anything is credited for payment of interest the societies showed a heavy loss of Rs. 20,24,031 as against Rs 5,47,919 for the previous year. For the same reason the amount of overdue interest has swelled considerably, the figures for the current year being as follows :—

From Members to Societies.	From Societies to Banks.
Rs.	Rs.
38,41,754	14,08,398

The corresponding figures for previous years are not available as separate statistics were not compiled.

97. The number of Urban Societies and Town Banks declined to 72 (74) during the year. Membership and share capital increased to 12,235 (11,747) and Rs. 14,65,784 (Rs. 13,82,616), respectively. Cost of management fell to Rs. 34,779 (Rs. 50,848) and profits to Rs. 18,015 (Rs. 43,072).

Other Societies.

Out of 56 cases referred to arbitration awards were given in 54 cases to the total value of Rs. 9,654. Fifteen awards were executed in Civil Courts and 14 were settled amicably before execution.

Salary-earners' Societies increased to 78 (71). Share capital rose to Rs. 46,97,972 (Rs. 43,46,422), but reserve funds decreased slightly to Rs. 2,23,693 (Rs. 2,28,325) due to the adjustment of surplus funds found to be in excess of the requirements of the Act. Loans made during the year to members increased from Rs. 34,67,374 to Rs. 39,43,252 and profits from Rs. 3,27,639 to Rs. 3,45,959. Cost of management rose to Rs. 67,280 (66,216).

Societies of this class continued to work efficiently during the year.

The number of Cattle Insurance Societies remained the same as last year at 239, but only nine societies in the Mandalay District were reported to be functioning. The amount of risk insured during the year was Rs. 3,780 (Rs. 3,600).

Forests.

98. The total area of reserved forests is 34,793 (34.722) square miles [Burma 31,608 (31,533), Federated Shan States 3,185 (3,189)], of unclassed forests 146,904 (148,196) [Burma 91,577 (91,838), Federated Shan States 55,327 (56,358]. The area awaiting settlement (all in Burma) is 228 (363) square miles ; 132 (57) square miles (all in Burma) were finally settled.

Forest Reserves, Forest Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

The total mileage of boundaries artificially marked was 18,836 (19,085) [Burma 17,509 (17,752), Federated Shan States 1,327 (1,333)]. No forest surveys were carried out but topographical surveys made by No. 10 Party, Survey of India, covered 350 square miles in the Maritime and Chindwin Circles. All working plan field work continued to be suspended.

99 The acreage under fire protection was 83,210 (94,812) [Burma 81,166 (92,768), Federated Shan States 2,044 (2,044)], of which 96 (96) per cent in Burma were successfully protected. Of reserved forests, 26,414 (26,374) square miles [Burma 24,108 (24,066), Federated Shan States 2,306 (2,308)] were entirely closed to grazing.

Protection of Forests.

Forest offences reported were 13,108 (11,978) [Burma 12,895 (11,734), Federated Shan States 213 (244)] ; 12,872 (11,641) were petty, *i.e.*, compounded or prosecuted only for refusal to compound and 1,652 (1,844) were taken to court, the percentage of convictions being 89 (90). The increase of forest offences as compared with last year is mainly due to improved supervision and extra vigilance on the part of the forest subordinates.

100. The total acreage of plantations was 137,083 (136,100) [Burma 135,188 (134,126), Federated Shan States 1,895 (1.974)], new plantations being 1,959 (3,716) [(Burma 1,959 (3,648), Federated Shan States *nil* (68)]. Teak, *pyinkado* (*Xylia dolabriformis*) and cutch were the

Improvement of Forests.

principal species planted. Climber cutting was carried out over 66,904 (83,181) acres [Burma 56,114 (64,077), Federated Shan States 10,790 (19,104)]; improvement felling (including *ficus*-bound trees) was carried out over 10,421 (60,165) acres (all in Burma).

Silvicultural Research was carried out on planting of teak stumps and germination of teak seed. The herbarium increased from 37,816 to 38,733 sheets. The Forest Entomologist completed the further stage in the investigation of the beehole-borer which was in progress during the previous year, and research on seasoning and strength tests of timber was continued by the Forest Economist. Efforts were made to bring the merits of teak to the notice of the trade and the general public. The total revenue from the sale of furniture and other articles in the wood workshop was Rs. 0·62 (0·45) lakh. Orders for *yon* (*Anogeissus acuminata*) handles from three Indian Railways had to be declined owing to lack of seasoning facilities. Owing to the very much reduced budget of the Timber Research Branch, a number of enquiries that promised new markets for Burma timbers could not be pursued. The work on the grading of teak squares for the Indian Railways was brought to a conclusion and the grading rules evolved now await final approval. The market for *yon* tool handles is being nursed by the Timber Research Branch and markets for other timbers are being explored, *e.g*, *kyana* (*Carapa moluccensis*) for the Gramophone Company, Calcutta, etc.

Offences against the Game Rules were 147 (164). Only 47 (136) elephants (all in Burma) were captured, of which 9 died and 1 was released. In the East Katha, West Katha, Shwebo, South Pegu, Insein and Henzada-Bassein Divisions, where special measures against wild elephants were necessary, 81 (70) elephants were killed.

The Forest Department's road policy is to construct main extraction roads into the forests from existing communications. The total mileage of metalled forest roads is 26 (26) all in Burma, of unmetalled cart roads 2,189 (2,218) [2,139 in Burma and 50 in Federated Shan States], of bridle paths 4,245 (4,008) [3,949 in Burma and 296 in Federated Shan States]. Expenditure on roads and buildings was Rs. 1·75 (2·02) lakhs [Burma 1·72 (1·96), Federated Shan States 0·03 (0·06)].

Exploitation of Timber.

101. The outturn of teak by lessees was 384,891 (318,969) tons [Burma 352,483 (291,484), Federated Shan States 32,408 (27,485)], by licencees 35,194 (33,844) tons [Burma 31,748 (28,624), Federated Shan States 3,446 (5,220)]; by Government 25,333 (30,933) tons [Burma 25,090 (30,722), Federated Shan States 243 (211)]. Government outturn is confined almost entirely to the Utilization Circle which is run on a commercial basis. It sold at Rangoon 24,300 (19,246) tons valued at Rs. 12,94,919, of which Chinese buyers took 16,173 (11,350) tons, the average price realised at Government auctions was Rs. 53·3 (43·7) per ton. In addition 261 tons were sold by private sale to the Burma Railways for Rs. 29,809 and 5 tons to the Port Commissioners for Rs. 550. 551 (1,313) tons valued at Rs. 78,877 (1,89,365) were shipped to the British Admiralty at an average price of Rs. 143·2 (144·2) per ton.

The outturn of timber other than teak was 398,414 (323,667) tons [Burma 364,088 (295,931), Federated Shan States 34,326 (27,736)]; of fuel 1,219,548 (1,132,275) [Burma 1,203,987 (1,124,377), Federated Shan States 15,561 (7,898)].

Teak royalty from lessees was Rs. 61·75 (38·53) lakhs [Burma 57·68 (35·33), Federated Shan States 4·07 (3·20)]. The increase is due to improvement in the timber trade. Teak export was 198,128 (157,816) tons, of which 78 (84) per cent went to India.

Net Forest Revenue was Rs. 122·76 (88·40) lakhs [Burma 114·45 (80·00), Federated Shan States 8·31 (8·40)]; expenditure Rs. 60·23 (65·27) [Burma 56·84 (61·96), Federated Shan States 3·39 (3·31)]; net surplus Rs. 62·53 (23·12) lakhs. The major portion of the increased revenue is under teak due in part to lessees presenting for measurement more timber than in the previous year and in part to the rebate on the rates of royalty being reduced from 30 to 15 per cent. The revival of the timber market was also reflected in better revenue from hardwoods other than teak, bamboos and cutch. The sale of the Mergui Crown Rubber Estate brought to the Department a credit of Rs. 75,000. Teak, the principal source of revenue, realised Rs. 85·08 (54·98) lakhs [Burma 80·61 (51·42), Federated Shan States 4·47 (3·56)], 71·0 per cent of which was contributed by five European firms.

Mines and Quarries.

102. Returns were received in respect of 309 (234) mines employing 17,227 (14,045) persons, of whom 16,782 (13,658) were males and 445 (387) females.

The Indian Mines Act.

286 (209) of the mines were for tin and wolfram; 1 (1), the most important of all, for lead, zinc and silver; 12 (19) were stone quarries, and the others were for other mineral products.

The number of accidents reported was 119, of which 82 occurred in Bawdwin Mine in the Northern Shan States and 21 occurred in Tavoy. Of the remaining 16, 7 were serious accidents above ground in Thatôn, and 3, 4 and 2 were fatal accidents above ground in Thatôn, Mergui and Yamèthin, respectively. The accidents in Bawdwin Mine and Tavoy were classified as follows :—

Cause.	Northern Shan States.	Tavoy.
A.—Due to disobedience of well-known regulations but not due to explosives.	...	1 (1)
B.—Due to explosive	...	3 (1)
C.—Due to defects of machinery or material ...	...	3 (1)
D.—Due to falls of bodies of ore or supporting timber	10 (2)	6 (4)
E.—All others	72	8 (1)

There were two fatal accidents in the Bawdwin Mine and eight in Tavoy. These are shown in brackets. Of the 72 accidents shown under head E against Bawdwin Mine 42 were reported as sundry underground accidents, 8 due to falls of side and 14 in haulage. In this mine there were 4 cases in which compensation was paid for fatal accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; 12 cases in which compensation was paid for permanent disablements and 2 cases for temporary disablements. No case was disputed and no inquest was held.

Enquiries were held in respect of the two accidents at Môkpalin and the two accidents at Myaungdaung in the Thatôn District. The findings were that the injuries were not due to neglect but to accident. The Deputy Commissioners, Tavoy, Mergui and Yamèthin, have not reported whether inquests were held in respect of the fatal accidents in their districts.

No prosecutions were instituted by Managers of Mines or Inspectors under the Indian Mines Act during the year of report.

The general health of the labourers was good. Malaria was prevalent in most of the tin and wolfram mining areas and the mines in Katha District. The stone quarries in Thatôn were free from malaria. Anti-malaria measures at Namtu and Bawdwin were continued during the year with beneficial results. In the important mines in Tavoy District jungle clearing was undertaken to minimise the incidence of malaria.

First aid requisites and simple medicine for common ailments were kept on most mines. Some of the bigger mines maintained well-equipped dispensaries. Qualified medical officers were employed by the mines at Kanbauk and Pyingyi in Tavoy District and Thabawleik in Mergui District. The Burma Corporation in the Northern Shan States provided skilled medical treatment and accommodation at their mining areas.

Housing in general was reported to be satisfactory except in the Thatôn District where it was reported as very poor. In some mines in Tavoy District housing conditions were particularly good.

No special facilities for the education of adults and children were provided in the mining districts except in the Northern Shan States and in the Tavoy District. The number of schools (namely seven) in the Northern Shan States remained the same as in the previous year. There were seven schools in the mining areas in the Tavoy District. These gave primary education to the children of the mining employees. Children of the well-to-do class of employees received their education at Tavoy and elsewhere.

Relations between employers and workers were generally satisfactory. There were no strikes or lock-outs.

No unemployment existed in the mining areas.

In the Northern Shan States the working day for underground work was divided into three relays of 8 hours each. The average hours worked per person per week was 46·92 and, in open working, 46.

Aboveground clerical workers worked 8 hours a day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Other workers worked nine hours starting one hour earlier. The average hours worked per person per week during the year was 54·15.

Tributors in tin and wolfram mines have no fixed hours of work. They are exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Act relating to hours of work.

Labourers employed on dredges in the Tavoy District worked in three shifts of eight hours each the dredging going on throughout the 24 hours. Labourers employed on daily wages worked from 6 to 8 hours a day in Tavoy and elsewhere from 7 to 8 hours a day exclusive of the midday interval. The working hours per week were reported to be from 40 hours in Bassein to 48 hours in Yamèthin, 51 in Amherst and 54 elsewhere. In Mergui in some places they were as high as 56 above ground. Sundays were recognised in some mines. The Buddhist

Sabbath was observed in others. Public holidays were also observed in some mines. As a rule, labourers enjoyed one day holiday a week.

There were no fixed scales of wages in the mines. The majority of labourers in the tin and wolfram mines, also were employed as tributors and their earnings depended upon the amount of ore they won. The rates at which their employers purchased the ore from them were governed generally by the prices of tin and wolfram.

Nine annas per viss for tin concentrates and seven annas per viss for special wolfram were paid by contractors to their tributors in some mines in Tavoy District. These rates suggest the general pitch. Reliable figures of daily or monthly earnings of tributors were not reported.

The wages of unskilled labourers in the tin and wolfram mines and in the quarries ranged from eight or ten annas a day to one rupee or possibly more. Wages of skilled labour ranged from Re. 1 per day or slightly less, to several rupees a day. Monthly earnings of unskilled labour in the Northern Shan States ranged from Rs. 27 to Rs. 40-8-0.

Mineral Concessions.

103. The number of concessions granted during the year was 252 (217), of which 119 (140) were new prospecting licences, 118 (65) were renewals of previously granted prospecting licences, and 15 (12) were mining leases. The total number of concessions held on the 31st December 1934 was 454 (411), of which 206 (192) were held under mining leases and 248 (219) under prospecting licences. The majority of the concessions were granted for tin, with or without other minerals added, and next in number came the concessions for petroleum, which, however, far surpassed all others in magnitude.

Petroleum.

104. The output of petroleum rose to 254¾ (249) million gallons. The bulk of the increase was accounted for by development in the Lanywa field, though it was also contributed to by increased production at Yenangyaung and Yenangyat. Chauk showed a further decrease of 796,000 gallons, but the Minbu, Thayetmyo and Chindwin fields all recorded an increase. The Yenangyaung field, however, still furnishes the bulk of the output as is evidenced by the fact that over Rs. 27 lakhs of the total royalty of Rs. 31·60 lakhs was collected in the Magwe District.

Lead, Silver, Zinc and Copper Ore.

105. The production of ore by the Burma Corporation, Limited (the sole mine in Burma for which returns are received) fell to 443,489 (454,791) tons, and the value fell from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs. The Corporation's smelting and refinery operations produced 70,560 (70,560) tons of lead, 1,255 (1,485) tons of antimonial lead, 68,838 (61,432) tons of zinc concentrates, 11,000 (12,550) tons copper matte, 3,951 (3,350) tons of nickel speiss, 5,792,019 (6,054,047) troy ounces of silver and 744 (*nil*) ounces of gold.

Other Minerals and precious stones.

106. Tin concentrates increased to 3,157 (2,944) tons valued at Rs. 54·60 (40) lakhs. Tungsten increased to 1,246 (894) tons valued at Rs. 15·53 (4·42) lakhs—a big rise both in production and value—while there was an output of 4,189 tons of mixed tin and wolfram ore,

3,889 tons coming from the Mawchi mines in Karenni. Gold increased to 890 (52) ounces value l at Rs. 63,000; jadeite rose to 2,094 (1,171) cwt. valued at Rs. 1·66 (1·29) lakhs. Iron ore fell to 23,930 (36,293) tons valued at Rs. 77,773 (94,429). Rubies and sapphires amounted to 21,810 (1,106) carats, valued at Rs. 36,641.

Quarry Stone, Clay, etc.

107. The output of building stone and road metal increased to 2,195,373 (1,804,947) tons, valued at Rs. 19,26,091 (19,08,170). Clay for pottery rose to 21,213 (19,359) tons, with a small drop in value to Rs. 22,203 (23,613). Soapsand increased to 6,173 (3,882) tons, with a low value of Rs. 8,473 (17,811). These variations are of minor importance.

Manufactures.

Principal Industries.

108. Rice milling continued to take pride of place as the most important factory industry in Burma with 637 (618) registered establishments employing 42,555 (41,302) persons. The timber industry came second with 10,755 (10,079) employees and petroleum refining third with 8,008 (7,834). Excluding Government and local fund factories, the total number of persons employed increased to 83,332 (79,876). Notable increases occurred in the number of persons employed in the sugar industry, which rose to 777 (350), and the knitting industry where the figure was 684 (354). These industries are both in their infancy in Burma but have made a good start. There are indications also in the reports from the districts, that conditions were slightly better in the small home factory industries. Development in that direction, however, is not sufficient to have any substantial influence on the economic conditions of the Province.

Factories.

109. The number of establishments registered as factories under the Indian Factories Act, in Burma, including the Northern Shan States, at the end of the year 1934 was 1,007 (1,010). The number of factories working during the year was 950 (942). No new industries were started but it was noticed that many rice mills were erecting new plant or were making extensions for the manufacture of par-boiled rice. Forty-two new factories were registered and 45 deleted.

The total number of persons employed in factories increased to 89,095 (86,433). There was a drop in the number of persons employed in Government factories of nearly 800 due to various measures of retrenchment. In non-Government factories there was an increase under every main head except "Paper and Printing" and "Ginning" and the decreases under these heads were insignificant. It would appear therefore that industry in Burma had begun to benefit from the general improvement in trade.

The total number of women employed in factories was returned at 11,340 (10,277) and the number of children at 217 (295). It is likely, however, that some of the workers returned as children are over 15 years of age, as the majority of factory industries in Burma are not of a nature for which children are suitable. As regards housing, there

were no new developments and the Chief Inspector has suggested that greater control by Local Authorities should be exercised, as regards both the planning and the maintenance of permanent and temporary coolie barracks. Sanitary conditions were reported fair, except for a tendency to overcrowding in the hand-filling departments of match factories. Orders had to be issued also in several cases for the repair and reconstruction of dilapidated latrines. In the Burma Corporation Works, no cases of lead absorption were reported in the non-hazardous and casual occupations, while in the hazardous, there were 243 (266) cases as a result of 736,476 exposures.

The total number of persons killed or injured by accidents in Burma was 1,667 (1,497). The most serious accident occurred when a cyclone struck a ginning factory causing severe structural damage ; four persons were killed and about 20 others injured. The total number of fatalities in Burma was 23. The Chief Inspector reports an improvement in the matter of fencing of machinery, but neglect to maintain guards and safety devices is as prevalent as ever. There were 19 (14) convictions and three acquittals in cases under the Act.

The two Inspectors made 646 inspections. Boiler Inspectors, who were gazetted Additional Inspectors of Factories made 84, and Civil or Medical Officers made 23, but at the end of the year there were 255 factories left unvisited. The Chief Inspector reports that unless the staff is increased, offences in up-country factories must continue to be relatively frequent. The new Factories Act became law on the 20th August 1934 and opportunity was taken of the consequential revision of the Rules to overhaul them thoroughly.

Trade.

Maritime Trade : Total Value and Revenue.

110. In 1933-34 the maritime trade of the Province reached low watermark and the tide definitely began to turn during 1934-35. The aggregate trade (including treasure and Government stores) reached the highest figure since 1930-31 at Rs. 77·64 (70·52) crores and though exports to foreign countries showed a slight reduction, imports from foreign countries increased, particularly, those imports which point to improved conditions in the Province. The trade with India at Rs. 45 (40·12) crores reached the highest figures since 1930-31, the value of imports being the highest since 1931-32 and the value of exports reaching a record figure. Exports to India have steadily increased since 1931-32 and exports of rice and rice products to the value of nearly Rs. 13 crores and of oils to the value of nearly Rs. 16 crores account for the high figure this year.

Rice shipments to foreign countries decreased slightly but the visible balance of trade in favour of Burma was Rs. 8·36 (9·54) crores, whilst, owing to heavy exports to India, the visible balance of trade with that country reached a record figure of Rs. 22·80 (20·19) crores in favour of Burma.

The share of the British Empire in the import trade decreased to 55·26 (55·75) per cent but the share of the United Kingdom in that figure increased slightly to 45·88 (45·76) per cent. Exports to Empire

countries rose to 61·66 (56·86) per cent of the whole and the share of the United Kingdom in that figure increased to 29·92 (24·52) per cent. Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) took 15·85 (21·03) per cent of Burma's exports and supplied imports amounting to 13·20 (12·97) per cent of the whole.

The net revenue amounted to Rs. 3·89 (3·75) crores, a substantial increase of Rs. 20 lakhs in import duty on goods other than salt being partially offset by a reduction in the import duty on salt and the export duty on rice, which dropped to Rs. 55·19 (59·19 lakhs due to a fall in the amount of rice exported to countries other than India.

Import Trade.

111. Foreign imports increased to Rs. 9·70 (8·47) crores, and Indian to Rs. 10·04 (8·77) crores. The increase is fairly generally distributed, the most noticeable items being an increase to Rs. 2·31 (2·01) crores in foreign cotton manufactures, and to Rs. 2·18 (1·80) crores in Indian. Machinery increased from Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 1·09 crores, and fish, a sure index of prosperity in Burma, from Rs. 30·8 lakhs to Rs. 40·1 lakhs. Liquor imports at Rs. 25·32 (25·64) lakhs showed a reduction; tobacco showed a reduction in quantity at 9·5 (10·2) million pounds but an increase in value at Rs. 72·39 (69·33) lakhs. Salt increased from Rs. 6·45 lakhs to Rs. 10·41 lakhs. Here an important feature was the absence of bulk imports from the United Kingdom and Spain. Sugar showed a definite reduction at 17,166 (19,524) tons, valued at Rs. 16·73 (20·96) lakhs. A further fall may be expected as the local refineries begin to supply the market more extensively.

Mineral oil rose to 18·95 (3·45) million gallons, worth Rs. 35 96 (19·11) lakhs, due mainly to increased importation of fuel oil from Persia.

Indian coal increased its hold on the Burma market at 314,911 (248,494) tons against 6,812 (11,723) tons from other countries.

The increased participation of India in Burma's import trade is a natural concomitant of the growing proportion of Burma's exports, which she absorbs.

Export Trade.

112. The total export trade of Burma was, foreign, Rs. 17·33 (17·35) crores, and Indian, Rs. 32·88 (29·01) crores. As usual the rice trade predominated. Exports abroad were 1,399,218 (1,526,689) tons valued at Rs. 8·17 (8·42) crores. Exports to India were 2,199,679 (1,788,914) tons valued at Rs. 12·97 (10·59) crores. The rice trade thus amounts to 42 per cent of the total export trade of the Province. Mineral oil exports—a trade confined almost entirely to Indian ports—increased in value to Rs. 16·14 (14·87) crores.

Teakwood also showed improvement at 194,913 (156,911) tons valued at Rs. 2·68 (2·22) crores. Rubber showed some recovery at 5,428 (4,628) tons, the value being considerably higher at Rs. 28·46 (13·12) lakhs. Exceptionally, lac, hides and cotton showed a decline. The decline in lac was due probably to the accumulation of stocks in India, and that in cotton to a smaller crop yield combined with the increase of the Chinese import duty in June 1934.

Intra-Provincial Seaborne Trade.

113. The following table shows the share of the interportal trade in private merchandise of each port in the Province :—

Ports.	Average value for three years, 1930 31 to 1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rangoon ...	34,66,854	1,21,08,460	39,14,848	1,09,94,[illegible]64	42,01,752	1,30,34,665
Moulmein ...	26,47,074	4,93,900	25,00,660	4,83,533	26,37,847	5,62,863
Mergui ...	27,58,727	17,90,852	24,17,092	20,61,601	28,22,197	23,51,144
Tavoy ...	35,71,697	6,13,757	39,39,982	5,09,821	38,22,772	6,22,623
Victoria Point	1,02,260	34,420	1,31,639	44,667	1,35,006	54,582
Akyab ...	46,47,349	2,72,108	39,89,912	12,98,590	41,84,231	7,50,713
Kyaukpyu ...	6,61,665	15,302	4,76,858	12,565	5,58,306	29,993
Sandoway ...	5,27,731	19,775	3,95,596	35,549	5,18,6[illegible]8	22,355
Bassein ...	3,69,495	1,06,124	1,97,684	69,978	2,30,619	42.670
Total ...	1,88,42,762	1,54,54,698	1,79,64,271	1,55,13,868	1,91,1[illegible],388	1,74,71,608

Transfrontier Trade with China, Siam, etc.

114. The total value of merchandise which passed through the warehouse at Bhamo *en route* to Western China (Yünnan) was Rs. 1·96 (2·96) lakhs. Drawback procedure has been extended to Myitkyina and this may account to some extent for the decrease. Other factors are the suspension of trade during October and November on account of disputes between merchants and the Chinese Customs Authorities at Têngyüeh, and the complete cessation since November of re-exports of cotton grey yarn from Pondicherry. Consignments from Rangoon numbered 344 (379) consisting of 3,435 (3,568) packages. These were converted into 5,865 smaller packages and were covered by 287 Bhamo re-export certificates. The bulk of the trade was in textile manufactures, such as cotton grey yarn, cotton piece-goods, cotton socks and stockings.

Drawback at Bhamo amounting to Rs. 47,225 (60,316) and at Myitkyina amounting to Rs. 2,266 was paid.

The Land Customs import duty realised on imports of silver from China at the Land Customs Stations at Bhamo and Waingmaw (Myitkyina), was Rs. 2,40,009 and Rs. 8,302, respectively.

Public Works.

115. Retrenchment due to financial stringency necessitated the following changes :—

Administrative and General.

Roads and Buildings.—The post of Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, was held in abeyance and the work transferred to the Rangoon Circle. One Subdivision was abolished.

The post of Consulting Architect and one post in the Burma Engineering Service, Class II, were abolished.

The post of Sanitary Engineer, Projects, was held in abeyance from the 21st August 1934.

Other changes were :—

(*a*) "The Shweli Bridge Subdivision" (temporary) was constituted in the Bhamo Division for the construction of a bridge over the Shweli River.

(*b*) "The Reconnaisance Subdivision" (temporary) was constituted in the Magwe Division for the survey of a road into Arakan *via* the An Pass.

(i) *Roads and Buildings.*

116. Lack of funds made it unnecessary to hold any meeting of the Roads Committee. The following old works, however, were completed :—

Communications.

(1) Constructing a Link Road from the Rangoon-Mandalay Trunk Road to the Amarapura Road.

(2) Extending the toe of the Bells Bund on the eastern bank of the Shwegyaung Chaung at Pakôkku.

Work on two other roads continued.

The roads maintained in the Province outside the area of local bodies measured 1,827 (1,837) miles metalled and 4,715 (4,749) miles unmetalled. Local bodies maintained 377 (334) miles of metalled and 2,636 (2,734) miles of unmetalled roads.

The total expenditure on communications was Rs. 29·74 (33·33) lakhs, Rs. 4·27 (4·90) lakhs for Original Works and Rs. 25·47 (28·43) lakhs for repairs.

117. The expenditure on Civil Buildings was Rs. 17·77 (18·56) lakhs. These figures include expenditure on Central and Provincial Works, and the value of works done for local authorities under the head "Deposit Works."

Buildings: Central and Provincial.

The works undertaken during the year included buildings for the Police and Medical Departments ; an extension of the Beam Wireless Transmitting Station at Mingaladon ; a reinforced concrete deck on the Akyab Main wharf, and work on the new Aviation Wireless Buildings at Tavoy.

The works completed during the year included works for the Police and Medical Departments, and also an aeroplane landing ground at Ye.

Miscellaneous.

118. *Sanitary Department.*—Government Water and Sanitary installations in Rangoon, Insein, Tadagale, Hmawbi and other places were all maintained in working order. Special repairs including replacements and renewals and improvements were carried out within the limits of funds available.

Plans and Estimates for Bazaar Buildings were prepared and forwarded. Plans for additions and alterations to Bazaar Buildings, Water Supplies, Drains, etc., were received and estimates examined and returned to Local Bodies concerned.

A new Air Compressor was installed and an extension made to the existing Engine House to accommodate the New Air Compressor at Natalin.

Modern Sanitary and Water Supply Installations were provided at the Civil Hospital, Prome, and Wireless Station, Mingaladon.

Electrical Branch.—Under the Indian Electricity Act, 3 (3) new licences were issued during the year, 3 (3) were revoked and 1 (3) expired on the death of the licensee.

Five (5) new and renewal sanctions were issued and 3 (5) revoked.

Two (5) new and 53 (47) renewal permits were issued for the operation of electric lifts.

One (*nil*) successful prosecution was instituted.

Two (*nil*) serious fires due to electrical causes involving the loss of 8(*nil*) lives occurred on the oil-fields.

Seven (21) electrical accidents occurred, of which 6 (7) were fatal.

Fifteen (*nil*) inspections of Cinematograph halls were carried out for renewal licences.

Nineteen (*nil*) new Luminous Discharge Tubes (Neon Signs) were passed for electrical connection.

(ii) *Railways and Tramways.*

Burma Railways.

119. The Burma Railways are directly under the control of the Government of India (Railway Board) and an account of their administration does not therefore properly find a place in this Report. On the construction side, it suffices to note that no new lines were built, and no new surveys sanctioned in 1934-35. The Public Works Department road and the toll houses on the Ava Bridge, however, which were not completed in 1933-34 were finished, and brought into use on the 1st July 1934.

As regards finance, the year's results reflected the slight improvement in economic conditions noted elsewhere in this report.* Coaching and Goods Earnings showed an increase to Rs. 101 (99) lakhs and Rs. 266 (252) lakhs, respectively.

There was a fall in miscellaneous earnings and credits for released materials, but despite this the total earnings rose to Rs. 378 (366) lakhs.

There were seven accidents classed as serious accidents, in two of which there was loss of life. In one of these a goods train collided with a pony cart at a level crossing, and three of the occupants were

* See paragraphs 13, 104, 106 and 110 *ante.*

killed. The other was the derailment already mentioned in paragraph 44 *ante* where the engine and four coaches of an important and crowded passenger train were derailed and capsized, and two other coaches derailed. One woman, a third class passenger died, five other persons (including the engine driver and two firemen, one of whom afterwards died) were seriously injured, and ten other passengers were slightly injured. The passengers in general had a very remarkable escape and in view of the seriousness and extensiveness of the damage to the train it was a matter of great good fortune that the casualty list was so light.

Tramways.

120. The tramway systems in Rangoon and Mandalay continued in operation. In Rangoon the total number of passengers carried was 23·714 (23·810) millions. Receipts, however, increased from Rs. 9·44 lakhs to Rs. 9·61 lakhs. The total running mileage of the cars was 3·186 (3·151) million miles. No new sections were opened to traffic during the year but a curve was constructed connecting two existing sections and brought into use in December 1934.

The Mandalay tramways carried 3·511 (3·226) million passengers and the receipts were Rs. 1,57,317 (Rs. 1,57,075). The mileage run was 4·87 (5·11) million miles.

(iii) *Canals.*

Navigation Canals.

121. The dredging operations connected with the widening and straightening of the Twante Canal were completed at the end of the year. One hundred and thirty-two and a quarter million cubic feet were dredged during the year at a cost of Rs. 9·51 lakhs, the total expenditure during the year being Rs. 11·15 lakhs.

Work was continued on revetting the Letpangon throat of the Chord Cut as well as both banks of the Chord Cut. The former was practically completed, whilst good progress was made on the latter.

Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5·11 (5·31) lakhs and the net receipts to Rs. 4·28 (4·56) lakhs, the decrease being due to a fall in paddy traffic.

The gross receipts from the Pegu-Sittang Canal were Rs. 1·97 (1·98) lakhs and the net receipts were Rs. 1·33 (1·20) lakhs. The improvement in the net results was due to smaller expenditure on working expenses. Tolls from traffic in logs showed a slight improvement with a corresponding fall under boat traffic, the amounts collected being Rs. 81,875 (76,590) and Rs.1,00,193 (1,08,061), respectively.

Irrigation.

Capital Account Works.

122. Very little project work was done owing to financial stringency. On the Salin Canal the Paung Chaung Aqueduct was finished in time for the irrigation season. Work was continued on the remodelling of the Shwebo and Kinda Canals, and a start made on constructing 3 protective spurs on the Môn Canals.

The season, on the whole, was satisfactory for irrigation : the rainfall in most of the irrigated districts was below normal but supplies in the canals were sufficient except in the Meiktila and Myingyan Districts. Floods occurred in the Mandalay and Minbu Districts, but without much damage.

The total area irrigated by all works of the capital class amounted to 710,910 (761,981)* acres. The decrease of 51,071 acres was due partly to large areas being left fallow on account of the low price of paddy and partly to a deficiency of rainfall in the Meiktila District. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 24·56 (28·78) lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 11·84 (13·20) lakhs, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 12·72 (15·58) lakhs. The drop in the revenue was due mainly to the previous year's figure including credit adjustments of the cost of the amalgamated Land Records and Canal Revenue staff.

Other Irrigation Works.

123. The area irrigated by works for which capital accounts are not kept amounted to 66,530 (69,176) acres, the decrease being due mainly to smaller areas irrigated in the Shwebo and Meiktila Districts. The gross revenue was Rs. 1·30 (1·31) lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 0·96 (1·04) lakhs.

The area protected by embankments for which capital accounts are not kept was 4,929 (4,821) acres. The revenue receipts were Rs. 0·19 (0·17) lakh, and the expenditure upon them was Rs. 0·61 (2·15) lakhs.

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* The area for 1933-34 was incorrectly shown in last year's report owing to errors in areas irrigated from the Shwebo and Môn Canals.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Maritime Trade of Burma for the official year 1934-35.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1934-35.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India with the British Empire, Foreign Countries, Volume II.

Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma during the year ended the 31st March 1935.

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1935.

Report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma during the three years ended the 31st March 1935.

Report on Forest Administration in Burma for the year ending the 31st March 1935.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1934-35.

Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1934-35.

Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1934-35.

Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1934-35.

Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1st April 1934 to the 31st March 1935.

Fifteenth Annual Report on the working of the Rangoon Development Trust for the year 1934-35.

Statistical Abstract for British India.

Financial Relations between Central and Provincial Governments.

124. There was no change during the year in the financial relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments as described in paragraph 219 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22 and as modified in paragraph 128 of the Report for 1927-28.

The principal Central heads of revenue are Customs, Taxes on Income, Salt and Opium, the remaining heads being Provincial.

The Federated Shan States form a minor administration with a separate budget, about Rs. 35 lakhs, and its figures are not included here, save where expressly mentioned.

(a) Central Revenue and Finance.

125. The receipts were Rs. 1,177·33 (1,113·58) lakhs, a net increase of Rs. 63·75 lakhs. The gross increase was Rs. 85·93 lakhs, of which "Customs" accounted for Rs. 85·62 lakhs. The gross decrease was Rs. 22·18 lakhs, of which Rs. 18·98 lakhs represented compensation paid to the Local Government for the loss of the receipts from the tax on matches. Expenditure was Rs. 142·16 (142·83) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. ·67 lakh. The gross decrease was Rs. 3·54 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·14 lakhs was due to a fall in interest rates. The gross increase was Rs. 2·87 lakhs, of which nearly one half, namely Rs. 1·41 lakhs was accounted for by a book adjustment relating to Customs Establishment.

Total Central Figures.

126. The gross receipts of customs duty increased from Rs. 926·95 lakhs to Rs. 1,012·57 lakhs—mainly due to the Excise duty on matches, which is a new source of revenue ; also to the Excise duty on Motor spirit and Sea Customs Import duties on tobacco, oils, machinery and textiles.

Customs.

127. The number of assessees at the end of the year was 43,681 (40,852) including 8,932 (8,121) "Small Incomes" non-salaried assessees.

Taxes on Income.

The net revenue collection from both Income-tax and Super-tax amounted to Rs. 1,36,41,772 (1,39,48,257) including Rs. 27,85,044 (29,00,052) Surcharge on Income-tax; Rs. 5,59,082 (5,40,072), Surcharge on Super-tax ; and Rs. 4,78,004 (6,30,955), Tax on "Small Incomes."

The table below summarises the revenue position since 1930-31. The prices of commodities, low in 1932-33, continued their downward trend in 1933-34, and this was reflected in a fall in Income Tax Revenue of Rs. 3·06 lakhs. The fall would have been greater but for an increase of Rs. 7·38 lakhs in the assessment of companies, due mainly to better results shown by oil and mining companies.

Province—Whole.
[In thousands of rupees.]

Year.	No. of assessees.	Income-tax.	Super-tax.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31 ...	32,176	133,58	56,78	190,36
1931-32 ...	35,541	141,58	49,97	191,55
1932-33 ...	40,586	129,23	40,43	169,66
1933-34 ...	40,852	111,50	27,98	139,48
1934-35 ...	43,681	107,73	28,69	136,42

128. There was no change in the rate of duty which remained at Rs. 1-4 per maund *plus* surcharge of 25 per cent for all salt manufactured in India (including Burma and Aden). Foreign salt paid an additional import duty of

Salt—General.

2½ annas per maund. These rates were equivalent to Rs. 68-5-9 per 1,000 viss for Burma-made salt and Rs. 75-3-1·5 for foreign salt.

Exclusive of duty and surcharge the opening and closing prices of foreign salt per 100 maunds were as follows :—

Country of Origin. (1)	Opening Price (April 1934). (2)	Closing Price (March 1935). (3)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
United Kingdom ...	No imports	...
Aden	62 0 7	68 14 3
Port Said	46 6 7	52 2 0
German — Hamburg ...	(Sales opened in May). 68 2 0	71 8 10
German — Vaca ...	76 2 0	81 13 5
Spain	45 4 3	(No sales after April).
Massowah	46 6 7	49 13 9
Ras Hafun	47 8 10	(Sales closed in May). 63 8 10

A feature of the year was the increase in imports of Aden salt. As no additional import duty is paid on this salt, it is a severe competitor with Burma salt.

The total quantity of foreign salt (including Aden salt) imported increased by 45·35 per cent from 10·75 to 15·63 lakhs of maunds.

There was a decrease in the coasting trade in Burma-made salt from 2·03 to 1·27 lakhs of maunds caused in part at any rate by the depressing influence of the increased import.

The remarks in the report for 1933-34 concerning the high percentage of magnesium compounds in Burma-made salt still hold good. Local manufacturers will find that it will pay them to investigate this question.

Burma already produces a very good moist salt ; but there is a demand for both dry and moist salt. The fisheries use both according to their location—the fresh-water fisheries usually preferring the moist (Burma) salt and the sea fisheries the dry (foreign) salt. Shopkeepers, too, appreciate the better "keeping" qualities of foreign salt which is not so deliquescent as Burma salt.

The average price for the year (excluding duty) of Burma-made salt fell in the Bassein and Thatôn Districts to Rs. 49-3-3 (51-14-10) and Rs. 53-0-10 (60-0-3), respectively. In all other districts (except in the Arakan Division) the average price increased. Monthly prices varied considerably from district to district, Tavoy showing the greatest variation with Rs. 26-9-8 in April and Rs. 121-9-3 in December. In April the price in Amherst District was Rs. 21-11-4, the lowest recorded in the Province. The highest price reached in Amherst was Rs. 46-14-3

in December. In Bassein the minimum was reached in June with Rs. 34-6-4, while in January, when Amherst District was unable to meet the Rangoon demand, Bassein rose to Rs. 75-12-8.

In Arakan the widespread abuse of the concessions of 1931 relating to salt made for local consumption continued to have a disastrous effect on the local prices of salt. The average price in Akyab District fell from Rs. 73-1-10 to Rs. 55-3-2 and in Kyaukpyu from Rs. 36-11-3 to Rs. 26-15-2. There were no sales of duty-paid salt recorded for the Sandoway District.

Consumption of Salt.

129. While the total quantity of salt consumed during the year decreased by 6·48 per cent from 2·59 to 2·42 million maunds, the decrease was chiefly in the consumption of foreign salt. The consumption of direct-duty Burma-made salt increased from 8·44 to 8·45 lakhs of maunds while that of the composition-duty salt fell from 67,860 to 65,621 maunds. Foreign sources (including Aden salt) supplied 62·45 per cent of the salt consumed, as compared with 64·84 per cent the previous year.

The issue of permits to several new hides and skins merchants caused an increase in the consumption of duty-free salt from 36,164 to 40,650 maunds.

On an estimated population based on the census of 1931 the consumption of Burma salt per head was 4·96 lbs. as against 5·02 lbs. the previous year. For foreign salt the consumption per head fell by one pound to 8·25 lbs. For all varieties the consumption amounted to 13·21 lbs. per head as compared with 14·27 lbs. the previous year.

The cost of salt per head fell by 1 anna 2·77 pies to 9 annas 8·65 pies, while the incidence of taxation per head decreased by 4·28 pies to 4 annas 1·58 pies.

Opium.

130. There were no Central receipts or expenditure. Under the 1925-26 arrangement the cost of opium supplied to the Provincial Government is debited in the books of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

(*b*) Provincial Revenue and Finance.

Total Provincial Figures.

131. Receipts amounted to Rs. 969·91 (1,006·39) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 36·48 lakhs : expenditure was Rs. 932·35 (1,006·97) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 74·62 lakhs. There was, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 37·56 lakhs. The principal variations are noted below :—

Receipts.—Important decreases were registered under—

		Rs.
Stamps	... ...	3·94 lakhs, caused by the depression ;
Interest	... ...	3·77 lakhs, due to a reduction in loans outstanding ;
Police	... ...	1·89 lakhs, due to reduction of the recoveries from Military Policemen for rations,* and of the payments received for Police supplied to Private Companies ;
Miscellaneous Departments	...	1·18 lakhs, due to the sale and credit to Government in the previous year of the securities held in trust for the Steam Boilers Inspection Fund, which was dissolved in 1923 ;

* Offset by a reduction in the cost of rations.

	Rs.	
Miscellaneous	15·84	lakhs, mainly due to the revenue from Match Tax having been taken over by Central Government ;*
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses.	1·29	lakhs, due to the absence of provision for depreciation, the amount being already sufficient ;
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	27·88	lakhs, due to a special repayment of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1933-34 towards advances taken from the Provincial Loans Fund ;
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.	67·91	lakhs, due to the reduction in outstanding balances of loans ;
and Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund.	38	lakhs, due to no advances being taken during the year.

Important increases were registered under—

	Rs.	
Land Revenue	18·03	lakhs, due to larger realizations of land revenue, capitation and *thathameda* taxes ;
Excise	4·88	lakhs, due to increased consumption of country liquors and opium ;
Forest	34·45	lakhs, mainly due to improvement in timber trade, larger demand for other forest produce and sale of Crown Rubber estates at Mergui ;
Civil Works	46·76	lakhs, chiefly due to the transfer of about Rs. 48 lakhs from the Road Development Fund to meet expenditure on Works decided to be debited to that fund ;
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.	18·98	lakhs, due to compensation paid by the Government of India to the Government of Burma for loss of Match Tax and lapsed dividends under section 122 of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act, 1909, credited in the past to Central Revenues ;
and Subvention from Central Road Development Account.	1·81	lakhs, due to special grant received from the Government of India reserve in the Central Board Development Account.

Disbursements.—Important decreases were registered under—

	Rs.	
Excise	1·86 lakhs	The reduction in each case was due to retrenchment and the restriction of expenditure ;
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	1·63 lakhs	
General Administration ...	3·31 lakhs	
Administration of Justice ...	4·73 lakhs	
Police	22·26 lakhs	
Ports and Pilotage ...	1·59 lakhs	
Education	6·97 lakhs	
Medical	1·15 lakhs	
Public Health	1·14 lakhs	
Agriculture	1·05 lakhs	
Civil Works	10·71 lakhs	

* Compensation was paid, and is shown under the head "Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments."

	Rs.	
Forest	73·38 lakhs,	due to large book-keeping adjustments in 1933-34 and 1934-35, curtailment of extraction and retrenchment of staff ;
Famine	1·15 lakhs,	due to smaller expenditure on relief works ;
Stationery and Printing ...	1·91 lakhs,	due to the suspension of payments to the Depreciation Fund ;
Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works not charged to revenue.	8·26 lakhs,	due to book-keeping adjustment in 1933-34 transferring a large amount from Revenue to Capital Section of accounts and larger expenditure on works during the year ;
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	4·36 lakhs,	due to no expenditure being incurred during the year ;
Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions.	1·15 lakhs,	due to smaller payments to pensioners and other Governments, larger recoveries from other Governments and larger transfer of Capital portion to the Revenue section of accounts ;
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund.	27·70 lakhs,	due to a special repayment of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1933-34 towards advances taken from the Fund ;
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.	5·68 lakhs,	due to smaller amounts being disbursed as loans to cultivators.

Increases were mainly under—

	Rs.	
Forest Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	13·43 lakhs	due to book-keeping adjustments ;
Construction of Irrigation Works charged to Revenue. ...	12·97 lakhs	(due to book-keeping adjustments ;)
Capital Outlay on Forests not charged to Revenue. ...	54·83 lakhs	(due to book-keeping adjustments ;)
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. ... ... and	6·41 lakhs	due to normal growth of expenditure;
Subvention from Central Road Development Account. ...	47·74 lakhs	due to the transfer of about Rs. 48 lakhs from the Road Development Fund to meet expenditure on Works decided to be debited to the Fund.

Land Revenue.

132. For the agricultural year ended the 30th June 1935, the receipts (excluding arrears collected) under the head "V.—Land Revenue" excluding the share of land revenue credited to the Irrigation Department, but including collections of capitation-tax, *thathameda*, land rate in lieu of capitation-tax, fishery revenue and other miscellaneous land revenue amounted to Rs. 429·18 lakhs or Rs. 16·79 lakhs more than the previous year and are shown below :—

—— (1)	1933-34. (2)	1934-35. (3)	Difference. (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	*263·73	275·45	+11·72
Capitation-tax	45·77	48·01	+2·24
Thathameda	32·78	33·71	+ ·93
Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax ...	1·43	1·53	+ ·10
Miscellaneous land revenue ...	44·18	46·87	+2·69
Fishery revenue	24·50	23·61	− ·89
Total ...	412·39	429·18	+16·79

* Revised figure.

The increase in the collection of land revenue was due to the temporary reductions of demand sanctioned by Government being smaller. The remission of land revenue amounted to Rs. 10·37 lakhs as against Rs. 7·48 lakhs and was given mainly on account of crop failures due to the poverty of the late rains. The collections of capitation-tax in Lower Burma increased by Rs. 2·24 lakhs and the remissions by Rs. ·34 lakh, while the outstandings decreased by Rs. ·69 lakh. The collections of *thathameda* increased by Rs. ·93 lakh and the remissions by Rs. ·05 lakh, while the outstandings decreased by Rs. ·05 lakh. The increases in collection were due to the greater ability of the tax payer to meet the demand and also to more careful preparation and checking of assessment-rolls. The number of persons assessed in Lower Burma increased by 56,937 and the number of households in Upper Burma by 31,781.

Under the head "Miscellaneous Land Revenue", rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber showed a rise of Rs. 1·54 lakhs, other minerals of Rs. ·27 lakh and rent on town lands not credited to Local Funds, of Rs. ·32 lakh.

The collection of fishery revenue decreased by Rs. ·89 lakh. The decrease was due to the fall in rents from leased fisheries owing to the low price of fish. Receipts from licence fees increased.

Excise—General.

133. After deducting refunds, the gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 85·05 (80·14) lakhs, a substantial increase above the very low level of the previous year. Revenue from alcoholic liquor and revenue from opium both increased by Rs. 3·58 lakhs, and Rs. 1·33 lakhs, respectively. The gross expenditure fell to Rs. 17·56 (19·43) lakhs. Excluding the cost price of opium, the cost of running the department fell to Rs. 14·26 (15·05) lakhs.

Excise—Opium.

134. The total quantity of excise and confiscated opium issued to the opium shops rose to 23,806 (22,720) seers, the increase being due partly to a reduction in the sale price of opium in the latter part of the previous year and partly to an influx of Chinese labour into Tavoy and Mergui Districts consequent on increased activity in tin and rubber. The gross revenue from Excise opium rose to Rs. 35·51 (34·46) lakhs, and the profit on the opium sold to Rs. 31·67 (30·85) lakhs. Receipts from the sale of confiscated opium in frontier districts and in four Lower Burma districts rose to Rs. 2·33 (2·05) lakhs, the increase being due to the introduction of the sale of confiscated opium side by side with Excise opium in the Lower Burma Districts. The average annual consumption per 100 of the population was 0·18 (0·17) seer. The number of shops at the close of the year was 120 (119), one shop having been opened during the year at Kalewa. Only 10 (11) shops were held by licensed vendors at the close of the year ; their average profit was roughly Rs. 1,100 per annum.

Opium continued to be smuggled into all parts of the Province from Yünnan and the Shan States and to a minor extent by sea from India. The quantity seized rose to 621,310 (551,464) tolas. Seizures increased in Rangoon, Prome, Toungoo, Mandalay and Myitkyina, and the quantity seized in these districts and in the Bhamo District amounted to 548,287 tolas, roughly 87 per cent of the contraband seized in the Province. The number of prosecutions for offences under the Opium Act rose to

2,459 (2,371), but the number of convictions fell slightly to 1,862 (1,887). The percentage of convictions to arrests fell to 75·7 (79·6).

Excise—Alcoholic Liquors.

135. The volume of foreign liquors imported fell once more to 496,785 (548,738) liquid gallons and the value to Rs 25·62 (25·98) lakhs. There were moderate increases of imports of brandy, whisky and gin, but the import of foreign beer fell to 351,009 (406,141) gallons. On the other hand, the quantity of beer issued from the Burma Brewery at Mandalay rose to 186,848 (184,873) gallons, and the duty, which is levied on the quantity manufactured, to Rs. 97,247 (82,422). The total issue of potable "foreign spirit" manufactured in Burma rose to 26,631 (22,461) gallons, out of which 16,912 (13,945) gallons were issued to troops ; and the duty rose to Rs. 2·44 (2·10) lakhs. The two manufacturing chemists in Rangoon purchased 1,267 (1,274) gallons of rectified spirit on which duty amounting to Rs. 6,333 was realized. The quantity of duty-free rectified spirit issued to Government and scientific institutions rose to 884 (758) gallons. The license fees for the sale of beer rose to Rs. 1·29 (1·07) lakhs, but fees for the vend of foreign wines and spirits fell further to Rs. 2·85 (3·22) lakhs.

Revenue from "Country Spirit" which had decreased severely in each of the previous six years rose to Rs. 5·62 (5·03) lakhs. The increase was due to a reduction in the rates of duty in nearly every district consequent on a successful experiment made in three districts in the previous year. It had been found that high rates of duty combined with the low purchasing power of consumers were acting as a stimulus to illicit distillation. Reduction in the rates of duty and the fixation of maximum retail prices reduced the margin between the price of licit and illicit spirit and won back consumers to licit sources of supply. Revenue from *tari* again rose to Rs. 12·30 (11·27) lakhs. Revenue from country fermented liquor other than *tari* increased to Rs. 21·97 (20·56) lakhs.

Ganja, Cocaine and Morphia.

136. In view of the opposition shown in the Legislative Council to the proposal to legalise the possession of ganja by Indians, the matter was dropped. Seventeen (16) licences were issued for the supply of ganja for veterinary purposes in the treatment of elephants for which alone its possession is at present legal. The quantity of hemp drugs seized during the year rose to 231,634 (182,299) tolas. The largest seizures were made in Tharrawaddy District, 65,064 tolas, followed closely by Prome District, 58,056 tolas, while Rangoon was responsible for the largest number of prosecutions, 206.

Seizures of cocaine reached the high figure of 621,552 (229.543) grains during the year, the highest since 1927-28. Of the total quantity seized, the Rangoon Customs Staff was reponsible for seizures amounting to 602,000 grains. During the year, 1,166 (347) grains of morphia were seized.

Stamps.

137. The decline in revenue from both Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps continued, the gross receipts being Rs. 43,50,529 (47,83,255). Owing to a reduction in costs, the reduction was less in the net revenue which was Rs. 41,24,752 (45,02,370). The amounts levied under section 68 of the Rangoon Development Trust Act, 1920, in the form of an extra stamp duty of 2 per cent. on instruments affecting immoveable property in

Rangoon, and made over to the Rangoon Development Trust Fund was only Rs. 89,866 (1,26,510). The number of licensed vendors fell to 844 (909) partly by the cancellation of licences in the case of persons who took no interest in the sale of stamps, and partly by casualties which were not filled up. The rates of discount were reduced in February 1934 and partly in consequence of this and partly owing to reduced sales there was a drop in commission to Rs. 50,865 (65,178). The number of documents impounded by courts fell to 486 (525) the penalties totalling Rs. 7,067 (7,806), while cases dealt with by the Collector rose to 811 (491) with an increase in penalties realised at Rs. 6,723 (3,686). Prosecutions numbered 7 (10) involving 8 (13) persons of whom 6 (13) were convicted.

Court Fees realised on probates of wills and letters of administration amounted to Rs. 76,037 (72,497).

Forest Revenue.

138. Net revenue was Rs. 122·76 (88·40) lakhs [Burma 114·45 (80·00), Federated Shan States 8·31 (8·40)], expenditure Rs. 60·23 (65·27) lakhs [Burma 56·84 (61·96), Federated Shan States 3·39 (3·31)], net surplus Rs. 62·53 (23·12) lakhs. The Federated Shan States' figures do not affect the Burma Budget and though mentioned above are disregarded below.

Net Revenue shows an increase of Rs. 34·45 lakhs as compared with last year. The increase is spread over all heads ; but the main increase is under timber.

Expenditure was Rs. 56·84 (61·96) lakhs. The principal decreases occur under extraction and under establishment, both due to the pressure of retrenchment.

Canal (Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage) Revenue.

139. The gross revenue receipts from irrigation works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 60·55 (58·26) lakhs and the working expenses were Rs. 31·22 (30·03) lakhs, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 29·33 (28·23) lakhs. When compared with the previous year, the gross revenue from purely irrigation works showed a drop of Rs 4·23 lakhs ; this was due partly to the smaller area irrigated and partly to the fact that the previous year's figure included a credit of Rs. 3·84 lakhs on account of adjusting the cost of the amalgamated canal and land revenue staff. On the other hand the revenue from the protected tracts showed an increase of Rs. 1·02 lakhs as a result of the smaller fractional remissions of land revenue and a larger credit of Rs. 5·5 lakhs from the working of the dredgers. The net increase in the gross receipts was thus about Rs. 2·29 lakhs. The cost of maintaining all works was reduced by Rs. 4·10 lakhs owing to the exercise of economy in all directions, but this benefit is not disclosed in the figures owing to the cost of working the dredgers exceeding the previous year's figure by Rs. 5·29 lakhs. The net increase in working expenses was therefore Rs. 1·19 lakhs, bringing the net results of the year to a gain of Rs. 1·10 lakhs over the previous year.

(c) Local Funds.

District Funds, Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds and Circle Funds.

140. (*i*) *District Councils.*—The total receipts of the 28 District Councils, excluding opening balance and debt transactions, fell to Rs. 72·57 (73·92) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the fall in the contributions from Government. The total contribution from Provincial Funds to the District Councils amounted to Rs. 31·14

(34·52) lakhs. It is satisfactory to note that there was an appreciable rise in the income from Pawnshop licence fees. The total collection under Cess also rose to Rs. 25·73 (24·02) lakhs. No special contributions were made to District Councils towards projects involving capital expenditure. Recurring contributions amounting to Rs. 30·33 (32·31) lakhs. were disbursed to 24 District Councils, while 4 Councils, as in the past years, were able to meet their normal and necessary payments from their own local resources. The local revenues from markets, cattle-pounds and ferries showed a decline.

The total payments of District Councils, excluding debt transactions fell to Rs. 66·05 (70·99) lakhs. Less expenditure was incurred on General Administration, *viz.*, Rs. 5·30 (5·66) lakhs, as also on various services, *viz.*, Public Health Rs. 4·96 (5·19) lakhs, Medical Rs. 6·39 (6·63) lakhs, Public Works Rs. 14·13 (15·97) lakhs and Education Rs. 31·37 (33·62) lakhs. The expenditure on Vernacular Education represented as in the past years a high proportion of the total payments under all heads.

The total closing balances of District Funds at the end of March were Rs. 27·99 (22·89) lakhs.

(*ii*) *Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds.*—The receipts of the 24 Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds fell to Rs. 11·58 (12·19) lakhs. Provincial contributions to these funds amounted to Rs. 7·91 (9·17) lakhs. Payments decreased to Rs. 10·77 (11·39) lakhs.

Expenditure on Public Health and Sanitary Services decreased to Rs. 1·11 (1·13) lakhs and on Medical Services to Rs. 1·35 (1·51) lakhs. There was also a decrease in the expenditure on Vernacular Education, Rs. 5·63 (6·12) lakhs. There was an increase in the expenditure on Public Works, Rs. 2 02 (1·92) lakhs.

(*iii*) Special provincial contributions amounting Rs. 3·73 (4·75) lakhs were made to rural Local Funds towards the following objects:—

——	District Councils.			Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For the maintenance of 715 new Vernacular Schools opened in the poorer and more backward localities during the years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30.	2,16,636	0	0	56,711	0	0	2,73,347	0	0
2. Towards the cost of English Teachers in Vernacular Schools.	67,250	0	0	8,224	0	0	75,474	0	0
3. Towards the cost of Vaccine lymph.	17,255	0	0	3,755	0	0	21,010	0	0
4. Towards subsidies to medical practitioners stationed in remote villages.	3,307	0	0	...			3,307	0	0
Total ...	3,04,448	0	0	68,690	0	0	3,73,138	0	0

The total closing balances of Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds amounted to Rs. 8·95 (8·32) lakhs.

Rangoon Municipal Fund.

141. The general financial position of the Rangoon Corporation is strong, with a revenue surplus which rose to Rs. 29·73 (28·83) lakhs, as compared with Rs. 22·90 lakhs in 1932-33.

The loan position is also favourable. The balance of loans outstanding on the 31st March 1935 was Rs. 250·56 (252·54) lakhs. Against this the Corporation had sinking funds valued at Rs. 146·79 (134·82) lakhs. The net loan debt, therefore, was only Rs. 103·77 (117·72) lakhs or Rs. 25-14-8 per head of population.

The total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 88·41 (88·55) lakhs, but there were wider variations in different heads of account. Hackney carriage and rickshaw licences, markets and slaughter-houses and pawnshops, all showed a substantial increase, as also did receipts from interest owing to the growth of sinking funds, while there was a substantial surplus on the realization of certain investments, to repay a loan of 1904. The heaviest decrease was in Municipal rates and taxes due to a further reduction in assessments, while a sum of Rs. 34,000 being fines under Municipal and certain other Acts was claimed by the Local Government from June 1934. There was a substantial reduction also in the interest received on money lent by the Corporation.

The reduction in receipts is insignificant compared with the drop in the previous year, while the increased income from markets, etc., reflects the general improvement in economic conditions, and the next annual report should show an increase in total receipts.

The expenditure increased to Rs. 86·57 (85·89) lakhs. The two largest increases were shown under "Hospitals and Dispensaries" which accounted for an additional Rs. 79,000 mostly on new construction, and "Education" which received Rs. 75,000 more by way of additional assignment to the Board. The biggest decrease was one of Rs. 82,000 on water supply due mainly to retrenchment and to reduction in the expenditure on the investigation of new schemes. There was also a reduction of Rs. 51,000 in sinking fund contributions as certain sinking funds were fully matured.

The Education Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 31,000. It received an assignment of Rs. 7 lakhs and miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 17,000 making a total available for ordinary or revenue purposes of Rs. 7·48 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 6·87 (6·74) lakhs and the closing balance was, therefore, Rs. 61,000.

The Provident Fund had on the 31st December 1934 investments totalling Rs. 29·61 lakhs face value, the market value being Rs. 33·00 lakhs.

The rate of taxation remained fixed at 23½ per cent per annum on their annual value in respect of buildings and lands in the City assessable to full taxation and 18¾ per cent in other cases. The total assessed annual value of property as at the 31st March 1935 was Rs. 295·97 (309·09) lakhs. The decrease is substantially less than in either of the two preceding years and the deflation of property values in Rangoon must now have nearly reached an end. New properties numbering 1,166 (456) of an annual assessable value of Rs. 2·80 (2·55) lakhs were assessed during the year. The gross demand for property taxes inclusive of arrears amounted to Rs. 67·00 (68·61) lakhs. The demand on privately owned properties was Rs. 58·41 (60·02) lakhs, of which Rs. 52·38 (53·48) lakhs were collected, leaving an outstanding of Rs. 6·03 (6·55) lakhs, of which Rs. 90,000 was not in fact in arrears.

Other Municipal Funds.

142. Excluding their opening balances and debt transactions, the total receipts of the 58 municipalities other than Rangoon were Rs. 66·96 lakhs against the total of Rs. 66·58 lakhs of 56 municipalities excluding Sagaing in the previous year. The income from municipal rates and taxes of 58 municipalities was Rs 33·46 lakhs against Rs. 33·14 lakhs of 56 municipalities (excluding Sagaing) in the previous year. The revenue from municipal property and powers apart from taxation of 58 (56) municipalities was Rs. 30·01 (29·62) lakhs. Revenues from bazaar rents, slaughter-house fees and pawnshop licence fees formed the principal sources of revenue besides the levy of rates and taxes. The revenue from water, lighting, latrine and conservancy taxes were still insufficient in many cases to meet the expenditure on the services. A loan of Rs. 50,000 was made to the Akyab Municipality towards the cost of its Water Supply Scheme. The incidence of taxation per head of population increased to Rs. 3-10-7 (Rs. 3-10-4). The ordinary expenditure of the 58 (56) municipalities was Rs. 65·34 (67·59) lakhs. There was a decrease of expenditure on General Administration, Rs. 7·46 (7·65) lakhs, on Public Health and Convenience, Rs. 34·25 (36·69) lakhs and on Public Instruction, Rs. 8·25 (8·30) lakhs.

The total closing balances on the 31st March amounted to Rs. 24·42 (22·19) lakhs.

Notified Areas.—Apart from opening balances and extra-ordinary receipts, the total income of 15 notified areas in Burma Proper was Rs. 4·53 (5·16) lakhs. The total ordinary expenditure was Rs. 3·95 (4·88) lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-6-3 (Rs. 2-7-7).

The total closing balances on the 31st March amounted to Rs. 2·87 (3·21) lakhs.

Rangoon Development Trust Fund.

143. The operations of the Rangoon Development Trust Fund comprise two financially independent administrations, one concerned with the Government Estate and the other with the general development of the city.

The income of the Government Estate during the year was Rs. 13·64 (23·00) lakhs, of which Rs. 13·38 (13·81) lakhs represented rentals. The decrease in the rental collections was due to the revision of rents in April 1934. The receipts under "Interest" fell to Rs. 4,797 (42,522) owing to the reduction of current account balances by the repayment of Government loans. Miscellaneous receipts returned to a normal figure of Rs. 4,381 (8,64,002) owing to the absence of the extraordinary entry in last year's accounts of over Rs. 8½ lakhs for the appreciation of Sinking Fund Securities. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,79,812 (42,76,901). The reduction was due to the fact that in 1933-34 the Trust made very heavy debt repayments. The Fund (Government Estate) closed with a debit balance of Rs. 10·61 (12·89) lakhs.

The gross revenue on the General Development side, which was mainly made up of terminal tax Rs. 3·21 (3·39)—lakhs, stamp duty—Rs. ·90 (1·26) lakhs, Corporation contribution—Rs. 1·00 (1·00) lakh, again decreased from Rs. 5·75 lakhs to Rs. 5·24 lakhs. Expenditure was Rs. ·85 (6·46) lakhs, the principal decrease being under the head

"Loan Charges" with *nil* against Rs. 5,09,146, a sum which represented the final instalment *plus* interest payable to the Government Estate Fund on account of the transfer of all Trust Estates and loan liabilities to the Government Estate Fund. The General Development Fund Revenue Account closed with a credit balance of Rs. 4,39,240, and finally with a credit capital closing balance of Rs. 4,46,146.

Rangoon Port Trust Fund.

144. The Rangoon Port Trust began the year with a balance of Rs. 9·04 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 9·25 lakhs on the 31st March 1935. The year's working has resulted in an excess of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 8·01 lakhs : income increased from Rs. 70·89 lakhs to Rs. 75·35 lakhs, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 72·12 lakhs to Rs. 67·34 lakhs. The increase in income was due mainly to "Dues on goods" which reflected an improvement in both import and export trade. The decrease in expenditure under "Interest and Sinking Fund" from Rs. 32·92 lakhs to Rs. 27·81 lakhs was due to the repayment of certain loans taken from the Government of Burma. The total liabilities in respect of loans raised for capital expenditure were Rs. 504·29 (524·29) lakhs on the 31st March 1935. The balances at the credit of the Reserve Funds at the close of each of the last five years, namely, Rs. 124·51, 119·95, 121·07, 122·25 and 123·46 lakhs, respectively, show the continued satisfactory financial state of the Port.

Other Local Funds.

145. The Port Funds at Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui and Kyaukpyu had Rs. 8·59 (8·49) lakhs, receipts, and Rs. 8·24 (10·31) lakhs, expenditure. There was an increase in the receipts of Mergui, Akyab, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu and a decrease in the expenditure of Moulmein, Mergui and Kyaukpyu.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Rangoon Pilot Fund were Rs. 7·46 (7·35) lakhs and Rs. 6·82 (7·33) lakhs, respectively. The financial position of the Fund was very satisfactory.

The total income of the Pilot Funds at Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein was Rs. 3·73 (3·79) lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 3·96 (4·66) lakhs. The aggregate closing balance of the three Pilot Funds was Rs. 1·85 (2·07) lakhs.

The Rangoon University Fund's opening balance was Rs. 2·87 (1·60) lakhs. The receipts and expenditure of the Fund were Rs. 4·12 (6·89) lakhs and Rs. 5·92 (6·42) lakhs, respectively. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 1·07 (2·07) lakhs.

The number of Cantonments in Burma during the year was four, namely, Rangoon, Mandalay, Maymyo and Mingaladon. Their total transactions were as follows :—Opening balance Rs. ·57 (·59) lakh, receipts Rs. 2·32 (1·95) lakhs, expenditure Rs. 2·19 (1·98) lakhs, and closing balance Rs. ·70 (·57) lakh. The total receipts and expenditure during the year excluding debt accounts increased to Rs. 2·21 (1·90) lakhs and Rs. 2·09 (1·94) lakhs, respectively. There was an increase in both receipts and expenditure in the Rangoon, Maymyo and Mingaladon Cantonments, while there was a decrease in receipts and an increase in expenditure in the case of the Mandalay Cantonment.

Paper Currency.

146. The average total active circulation of currency notes issued by the Rangoon Currency Office was Rs. 63·70 (60·41) crores. These figures include notes remitted out of the Province on private account, the extent of which cannot be determined, as no records of such private transactions are available. Notes issued by the Rangoon Currency Office circulate in other provinces of India, and notes issued by other offices of issue in India circulate in Burma, and it is not possible to estimate with any degree of precision the value of the currency notes in circulation in Burma.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1934.

Annual Report on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma for the year 1934.

Annual Report on the Working of the Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, for the year 1934-35.

Report on the Working of the Burma Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rangoon, for the year ending the 31st December 1934.

Note on the Mental Hospitals in Burma for the year 1934.

Statistical Abstract for British India.

Births and Deaths.

Area under regular Registration and Total Population.

147. There was no change in the area under regular registration, which covered 116,848 square miles. The population according to the 1931 census was 12,102,290 persons, 10,689,689 in rural and 1,412,601 in urban areas. The births and deaths in certain districts covering an area of 114,737 square miles with a population of 2,554,716, where registration is not sufficiently accurate, were again excluded from the provincial statistics. The increase in the population by the excess of births over deaths was 116,181 (134,507) and the migrational surplus was 34,658 * (5,585) making a total increase of 150,839 (140,092).

Number of Births and Deaths.

148. The total births, deaths and infant deaths in the Province numbered 365,728, 249,547 and 80,238, respectively, and the rates compared with those of the previous two years are shown in the following table :—

—	Rural.			Urban.			Provincial.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Birth-rate ...	27'30	29'54	29'93	31'20	32'01	32'39	27'75	29'83	30'22
Death-rate ...	15'78	17'59	19'38	28'85	27'22	30'03	17'30	18'71	20'62
Infant mortality rate	171'37	181'52	211'31	271'72	267 25	275'94	184'50	192'26	219'39

* Excludes Arakan ; for the reasons, see paragraph 151 post.

Rural Birth-rates.—The rural birth-rate of 29·93 shows an increase of 0·39 over last year's figure and of 2·48 as compared with the five-year mean. The most accurate statistics come from the Hlègu Health Unit area and there the birth-rate was 34·23. Particularly high rates were returned from Lower Chindwin 40·43, Sagaing 39·81, Shwebo 39·56, Pakôkku 37·80 and Yamèthin 36·41 and very low rates from Thayetmyo 16·38, Bassein 20·46, Thatôn 21·10 and Pegu 21·57.

Urban Birth-rates.—The birth-rate of 32·39 is the highest yet recorded, being 0·38 more than the previous year and 1·18 over the five-year mean. The highest rates have been returned from Mandalay 58·49, Taungdwingyi 49·05, Mônywa 43·61, Shwebo 43·59 and Maymyo 43·59. The lowest rates have been registered in Akyab 18·82, Insein 19·43, Myitngè 19·54, Thingangyun 20·17, Kalaw 20·99. On the whole the registration of births in towns is improving.

Rural Death-rates.—The rural death-rate, 19·38, has risen by 1·79 over the previous year and by 1·77 over the five-year mean. The highest death-rates were recorded in the districts of Shwebo 30·48, Lower Chindwin 29·03, Sagaing 28·08 and Minbu 27·71, and very low rates in Thayetmyo 10·02, Bassein 12·22, Thatôn 12·68, Henzada 14·26 and Pegu 14·47. The registration in these districts was very defective, and no conclusions can be based on these figures regarding their public health conditions.

Urban Death-rates.—The urban death-rate, 30·03, has risen by 2·81 over the previous year but is still below the five-year mean by 0·85. Mandalay accounted for the bulk of the increase under plague. The other increases were fairly generally distributed. Towns returning high rates were Taungdwingyi 51·92, Mandalay 48·26, Pakôkku 44·21, Lashio 42·91 and Salin 42·08, while particularly low rates were recorded in Kyaukpyu 14·89, Letpadan 17·68, Myitngè 17·78 and Minhla 17·90.

Infant Mortality.—The provincial rate, 219·39, shows a rise of 27·13 as compared with last year and 21·12 as compared with the five-year mean. The rural rate is 211·31 compared with a rate of 189·21 in Hlègu Township which is administered for public health purposes by the Health Unit. High rates have been returned from the districts of Shwebo 318·28, Lower Chindwin 274·41, Minbu 260·74 and Mandalay 256·19. Ignorance amongst the mothers regarding the elementary factors in the care of a baby, such as its feeding and clothing, is general throughout the Province. The ante-diluvian methods of the amateur midwife (the *wunswe*) take their toll.

The urban infant mortality rate of 275·94 is 8·69 more than that of the previous year, but is 3·42 less than the five-year mean. High rates were registered in Myingyan 460·78, Myinmu 457·45, Taungdwingyi 444·99, Pyawbwè 425·00, Ye-u 418·44 and Moulmeingyun 408·87.

Still-births.—There were 924 still-births in rural and 2,720 in urban areas, giving ratios of 0·29 and 5·94, respectively, per hundred births.

Maternal Deaths from Child-birth.—The number of deaths in the Province ascribed to the effects of child-birth was 1,626 (1,536), of which 1,143 (1,126) were in rural and 483 (410) in urban areas. The maternal death-rate for the Province was 4·45 (4·26) per 1,000 live births and the rates for rural and urban areas were 3·57 (3·57) and 10·56 (9·07),

respectively. In urban areas the highest rates were recorded in Zigôn 35·46, Sandoway 28·30, Salin 28·23, Nyaunglebin 26·52, Kyaikto 25·16 and Shwegyin 25·00.

Infant Welfare.—The only child welfare work in the Province carried on under official auspices is that conducted in Rangoon by the Corporation, and in Hlegu by the Rural Health Unit. Otherwise this important subject is dealt with by voluntary child welfare societies, which finance their work with funds obtained locally from subscriptions and entertainments, and grants from the Local Government, from local bodies and from the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. There are 39 such societies in the Province. Eighteen societies conducted child welfare centres, in nine of which a trained health visitor was employed, in six a nurse or midwife, while in three the duties were carried out by voluntary workers. Four new societies were formed during the year. It is now recognized that in order to organize work of a satisfactory standard, a properly trained health visitor is essential. Societies are anxious to obtain the services of such, but unfortunately the number available in the Province at present is very small. This, however, is now being remedied by the Burma Health School which was opened in January 1935, under the auspices of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. It is financed by grants from the Local Government, the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society, the Rangoon Corporation and the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The first year's course started with nine students, four of whom, were nominees of the Rangoon Corporation. The Lady Health Visitor of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society paid 31 visits to 25 child welfare societies, inspecting or inaugurating child welfare work and advising the committees. This work, which is carried out in conjunction with the Public Health Department, is of great help to the Department in directing and encouraging the development of Child Welfare work on sound lines.

The Baby Welcome, Kemmendine, had a very successful year's work. The centre attendances totalled 3,652 (3,592) and the health visitor paid 5,044 (4,615) home visits. The committee co-operated with the Red Cross Society in the organization of the Burma Health School. Its child welfare centre and the area in which it operates constitute the field for the student's practical work. The Mandalay Society recorded a satisfactory increase in the amount of antenatal work at the centre. The Maymyo Society had its work disorganized firstly by the health visitor having to go on sick leave, and later by her retirement. In Bassein, the health visitor showed steady progress in her work, the centre attendances totalling 2,154 (2,062) and home visits 4,466 (4,184). Trained health visitors were also employed by the societies at Mônywa, Prome, Taungdwingyi, Yamèthin and Taunggyi. The Rangoon Corporation maintained four child welfare centres, in only one of which a trained health visitor was employed, the other three centres being attended by nurses. The societies at Kyauksè, Pegu, Meiktila, Thayetmyo, Moulmein, Akyab conducted centres in which nurses or midwives were employed. In the Hlègu Health Unit area, there are two centres, one at Hlègu and another at Dabein. There was a total of 2,089 attendances in these centres and the nurse paid 4,156 home visits. The societies at Sagaing, Magwe and Minbu conducted small centres with voluntary helpers.

149. The number of deaths from different causes in 1933 and 1934 is shown in the following table :—

Causes of Death.

Causes.	1933.			1934.		
	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
Cholera ...	124	55	179	706	116	822
Small-pox ...	1,116	390	1,506	664	937	1,601
Plague ...	474	498	972	582	1,736	2,318
Fevers ...	81,643	4,173	85,816	89,556	4,611	94,167
Dysentery and diarrhœa. ...	3,052	1,850	4,902	3,258	1,773	5,031
Respiratory diseases ...	3,558	8,485	12,043	4,352	8,639	12,991
Suicide ...	167	38	205	162	45	207
Wounding or accident ...	1,544	1,134	2,678	1,559	1,107	2,666
Snake bite or killed by wild beasts ...	1,816	72	1,888	1,782	42	1,824
Rabies ...	220	50	270	210	47	257
All other causes	94,290	21,702	115,992	104,294	23,369	127,663

Cholera.—The death-rate of 0·07 showed a rise of 0·06 over the previous year but is below the five-year mean by 0·11. The disease appeared in epidemic form in the autumn, which is unusual. Starting in Myaungmya District in October, it spread to the adjacent districts of Maubin and Pyapôn. Bassein became involved in November. These four districts situated in the Delta are characterised by a network of waterways, with a large proportion of the population living or moving about in boats. The river is in many cases at once a water supply, a washing place and a latrine, and, as might be expected, the disease spread rapidly. Of the rural areas, the worst affected were the districts of Myaungmya with 278 deaths, Pyapôn with 225 and Bassein with 54. There was also an outbreak in Mergui District lasting from April to August which caused 86 deaths. In Akyab there were 24 deaths spread over the months of April, May and June. In the urban areas, a total of 116 deaths from this disease was recorded, the largest number of deaths coming from Moulmeingyun 34 and Kyaiklat 25. Anticholera measures were strenuously enforced. Inoculations totalled 96,224, of which the largest number was done in Myaungmya 39,051, Pyapôn 25,310 and Mergui 16,880, Districts, and the water in wells and tanks was purified with bleaching powder. The village conditions did not permit of segregation to any appreciable degree.

Small-pox.—The rate of 0·13 was slightly in excess of the previous year's rate and of the five-year mean. The infection was widespread, only two districts being entirely free from this disease. The seasonal distribution of most of the cases was usual, from March to May, the lowest incidence being in October. More than half the cases, 67·08 per cent, were among people over ten years of age. In the rural areas, the districts of Sagaing, Minbu and Pakôkku were severely affected. In the urban areas, Mandalay, Pakôkku, and Bassein reported the largest number of deaths. An analysis of the vaccination figures given by the health officers, showed clearly the benefit conferred by recent vaccination.

Plague.—The rate of 0·19 is higher than the previous year by 0·11 and more than the five-year mean by 0·05. Most of the cases occurred, as usual, between December and March.

In the rural areas, Sagaing District was the most heavily infected, with 131 attacks and 101 deaths spread over 21 village-tracts. In the months of August to December there was an outbreak of plague in the Western, Yawnghwe and South-Eastern subdivisions of the Southern Shan States, where 157 attacks occurred with 99 deaths.

In the urban areas Mandalay with 948 attacks and 918 deaths bore the brunt of the epidemic. Other towns recording high mortality from this disease were Myanaung, Nyaung-u, Ngathainggyaung, Taungdwingyi and Gyobingauk.

The principal preventive measures adopted were deratisation, inoculation and disinfection. The cyanogas method of deratisation was introduced in some areas, notably in Mandalay Town, but its use up to December 1934 cannot be described as general.

Fevers.—The death rate of 7·78 showed an increase of 0·69 over the previous year and 0·89 over the five-year mean. The largest number of deaths was recorded in December. High rates were returned from the rural districts of Shwebo 15·91, Minbu 14·96, Tavoy 13·38, Akyab 13·10, Prome 13·07, Mandalay 11·88 and Pakôkku 11·39. Owing to the lack of medical men in the rural areas any discrimination between the various forms of fever as a cause of death is impossible. It is known that malaria is endemic in certain parts of these districts with high death-rates.

Malaria.—The number of deaths due to malaria in towns was 1,604 (1,704), the rate being 1·14 (1·21). At the request of the Burma Rubber Estates, Limited, Bilin, Hanthawaddy District, a malaria investigation was carried out on their estates by the malariologist of the Public Health Department. Antimalarial operations were continued in Kyaukpyu Town under the supervision of a special Sub-Assistant Surgeon. A spleen rate was taken twice during the year, firstly in June when the rate was 10·55, and again in December when it was as low as 4·23. These rates can be compared with 9·54 in 1933, 11·97 in 1932, 18·05 in 1931 and 31·25 in 1930. In Akyab, the Peeleegoung Brickfield and some low-lying areas in the town were reclaimed, and several swampy areas in the civil station were drained. Several creeks in Ohntabin and Singulan villages were cleaned and graded. In Lashio, a malaria gang was employed from June to October. Subsoil drainage has been carried out in four areas and has proved a success. In consequence of these measures, the spleen rate in the protected area of Lashio is now 21·96, while in the "unprotected area" it is 70·05.

Before control measures were attempted in the "protected area," its spleen rate was 40 per cent. To tackle the problem of malaria in Maymyo, an anti-malaria committee was formed and commenced work in October. Borrow-pits and low-lying ground were reclaimed with town rubbish. Other breeding places were oiled regularly, and a start was made towards finding shade for the banks of streams to prevent the breeding of *A. minimus*, the predominant species of malarial mosquito in Maymyo. In Bhamo, the edges of the Imperial Lake were kept free from weeds. Other places reporting antimalarial measures of a minor nature are Taunggyi, Myitkyina, Mergui, Salin and Sahmaw. During the year the breeding of larvivorous fish was developed extensively at the Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, with the object of introducing them in tanks which constitute the water supply of certain rural areas.

Enteric.—The number of deaths ascribed to enteric fever in towns was 267 (248), the rate being 0·19 (0·18). This figure does not represent the true incidence of this type of fever, as bacteriological diagnosis is rarely resorted to by private practitioners outside Rangoon and a number of enteric infections are almost certainly missed. High rates have been returned from Magwe 0·97, Ngathainggyaung 0·93, Mawlaik 0·88 and Maymyo 0·84.

Leprosy.—No new leprosy survey was carried out during the year, as it was considered better policy to consolidate the work in Minbu and Meiktila districts, which had been already surveyed. A special officer was stationed in each district for this purpose. The colony which had been opened in Minbu with nine lepers in December 1933 progressed on satisfactory lines, and at the end of the year 34 lepers were residing in it. There is a demand for increased accommodation in the colony and its year's work can certainly be regarded as satisfactory. The clinics in the towns of Sagu, Pwinbyu, Salin and Sinbyugyun in this district did not meet with the same success, distances being too great. In Meiktila District, there were clinics in Meiktila itself, in Mahlaing, Wundwin and Thazi, and the Special Leprosy Officer's energetic work resulted in satisfactory attendances. The need for a leper colony in Meiktila is very great and a local committee was formed in September 1934 to raise funds and to establish a colony. In Mônywa, the excellent record of the leper colony, which was established there in 1927, has been maintained and at the end of 1934 there were 60 resident patients. In Kengtung in the Southern Shan States, a colony is run by a Roman Catholic Mission and at the end of 1934, 82 patients were living in it.

Cinchona Febrifuge.

150. The Rangoon Jail continued to manufacture these tablets. The number sold during the year through the treasuries was 3,371,580 (2,752,800) : 208,980 were distributed free in 12 (12) districts, and the largest free supplies were in the districts of Chin Hills, Shwebo and Hanthawaddy. The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge per head rose to 1·00 (0·87) grain.

Immigration and Emigration.

151. The total number of immigrants was 256,004 (243,365) and of emigrants 226,698 (252,203). These figures relate only to passenger traffic by sea. No migration statistics are available for persons who

used the overland routes on the North-east and North-west frontiers of the Province. Large numbers of labourers enter Arakan each year by the land route from Bengal to Arakan. When the harvest is finished, many return to Bengal by sea. These labourers appear, therefore, in the emigration figures but are not included in the immigration figures and the result is a false migration surplus for Arakan. If the figures for Arakan were excluded, the total number of immigrants and emigrants are 224,015 and 189,357, respectively, leaving a migrational surplus of 34,658.

Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

152. The total number of hospitals open decreased by three during 1934—from 304 (181 rural and 123 urban) in January to 301 (179 rural and 122 urban) at the end of the year. The number of State Public Hospitals rose by one during the year owing to the provincialization of the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon. On the other hand, the Government Female Dispensary at Mandalay was closed.

Three hospitals were opened during the year—a new Local Fund Hospital at Zaungtu, in place of the building burnt down during the rebellion ; a Canal Dispensary (State-Special) on the Twante Canal, and a new State-Public Hospital, in place of a combined Civil and Military Police Dispensary, at Laukhaung in Myitkyina District.

Five hospitals were closed during the year 1934—two Military Police Hospitals in Myitkyina District ; one temporary Canal Dispensary ; one small hospital at Tamu in the Upper Chindwin District, and one subsidized dispensary.

Attendance and Treatment.

153. The total number of patients treated in State-Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided Hospitals in Burma during the year 1934 excluding patients in State Special Hospitals was 3,091,413, of whom 121,995 were in-patients and 2,969,418 were out-patients.

Malaria, as usual, is the commonest ailment. It may be said to dominate the pathology of the Province and its prevention and treatment consequently constitute one of the most important (as well as the most difficult) tasks of the Public Health and Medical Departments. The number of in-patients treated for malaria in all classes of hospitals during the year was as follows :—

In-patients	...	...	27,932
Death-rate	...	...	2·1

Another important item in the hospital work of the Province is the treatment of wounds and injuries. Admissions under this head reached the large total of 23,584.

The figures in respect of race reveal that Burman patients head the list with 61 (60·8) per cent, the balance comprising Hindus 21 per cent, Mohamedans 13 per cent and Europeans, Anglo-Indians and others 5 per cent.

The figures for individual towns and districts show some striking variations. In Rangoon City the number of Indian patients (Hindus and Mohamedans) greatly exceeds the number of Burmans, the

percentage being 68 Indians and 24 Burmans. On the other hand in Akyab District the percentage of Mohamedans is relatively high, being 44 as compared with 8 Hindus and 47 Burmans.

Females constituted 22 per cent of the total number of patients, which is relatively high compared with other provinces of India. Here again there are striking differences amongst the various races, female Burmans contributing 34 per cent approximately of the total number of Burman adult patients, the corresponding figures in the case of Hindus and Mohamedans being 19 and 17 per cent, respectively.

Expenditure.

154. The total income and expenditure of State-Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma during the year 1934 was Rs. 58,83,058 (51,22,755) and Rs. 42,91,132 (39,22,262), respectively. The figures for 1933 and 1934 are not strictly comparable, since prior to the year 1934, certain private-aided hospitals, such as the Dufferin Hospital (now a provincial institution) and the Leper Hospitals, were omitted from consideration. These changes in accounting are responsible for the greater part of the increase, to which, however, greater strictness in the collection of fees from patients who can afford to pay, and an increase in Government's share of fees under the Discrimination Scheme, have also contributed.

Hospital Construction.

155. The relatively low cost of construction, associated with trade depression, encouraged many Local Bodies with Funds at their disposal, to seize the opportunity of re-building, re-conditioning and extending existing hospitals.

New Local Fund Hospitals of modern design were erected at Ye (10 beds) and Kayan (10 beds). A new Administrative and Out-Patient Department was erected at the Civil Hospital, Moulmeingyun, and the out-patient block at Pakôkku was enlarged to accommodate the administrative department. New wards were added to the Civil Hospitals at Palaw, Syriam, Laukhaung and Tiddim and a new operation theatre was provided at the Civil Hospital at Thayetmyo. Quarters for the hospital staff and establishment were built at the Civil Hospitals at Pegu and Akyab. A new Nurses' Home was built at Syriam. Quarters for Medical Officers were provided at Akyab, Maubin, Tharrawaddy, Mônywa and Myaungmya.

These new hospitals are being financed in most cases by committees without assistance from Government (except a grant to cover the departmental charges), out of their own resources, supplemented by funds collected from the charitable public. In some cases very large donations have been received—notably at Yenangyaung, where the Burmah Oil Company, Limited, having already provided handsomely for the medical needs of their own employees at the Oil-fields at Yenangyaung, gave a generous donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the new Civil Hospital.

Medical Establishment.

156. The sanctioned cadre of Indian Medical Service Officers in Burma remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 38 officers, but this number has never been available in full. At the close of the year 1934 there were 33 (29) officers on the rolls, of whom 31 were on duty in the Province. All

the Indian Medical Service posts were held by officers of that service, except three Civil Surgeoncies which were held by officers of the provincial medical service.

At the end of the year there were 11 Indian Medical Department Officers on the rolls, three serving in the Public Health Department, one in the Bacteriological Department and seven in the Medical Department. Further recruitment of Indian Medical Department officers has, under the orders of Government, been discontinued.

At the beginning of the year four private medical practitioners were serving as Civil Surgeons. Of these, one retired, and two were confirmed, leaving one temporary private medical practitioner who has since been confirmed as a Civil Surgeon. No more private medical practitioners are being recruited as Civil Surgeons.

At the beginning of the year 1934 there were 62 permanent and three temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons on the rolls. On the 31st December 1934 there were 62 permanent, two officiating and three temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons, making a total of 67.

At the beginning of the year, there were 375 Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the rolls against a sanctioned cadre of 404. Six temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons were recruited during the year to replace men posted for duty with the military police force serving in the Wa area. The total number, however, had declined by the end of the year to 372, of whom 32 were serving in the Jail Department, three in the Public Health Department, and three in miscellaneous appointments, while 29 were on leave.

At the beginning of the year 1934 there were five subsidised Medical Practitioners, but one resigned in 1934. The value attaching to this method of providing free medical relief is dubious, and it was recommended, as a measure of economy, that the subsidies given to the remaining four subsidised medical practitioners should be discontinued but this proposal was only partially approved by Government.

The scheme for employing newly-qualified graduates and licentiates as House Surgeons and Assistant House Surgeons, respectively, is in operation in the Rangoon General Hospital, the Dufferin Hospital, the General Hospital, Mandalay, the Civil Hospital, Maymyo, and (until recently) at the Civil Hospital, Taunggyi. Sanction has recently been accorded to its extension to Civil Hospitals at Akyab and Moulmein. At the end of the year 1934, 18 graduates and 10 licentiates were serving as House Surgeons and Assistant House Surgeons, respectively, in Government Hospitals.

Government also agreed in principle to the appointment of private medical practitioners as honorary members of the staff of Government Hospitals. The two appointments of private medical practitioners as honorary workers in the Venereal Department of the Rangoon General Hospital continued throughout the year 1934.

The number of lady Doctors in Government service at the end of the year 1934, comprised five Civil Assistant Surgeons, one Lady Doctor with a diplomate qualification and seven Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The Dufferin Hospital is entirely staffed by lady doctors, but the position of those who were Dufferin Hospital Committee servants before provincialization has not yet been decided by Government.

Burma takes a high position amongst the provinces of India in respect of the number and quality of its nurses and midwives. An excellent training is given at the Nurses' Training School attached to

the Rangoon General Hospital, where 96 probationer nurses are constantly under training, and in the case of midwives at the Dufferin Hospital. The number of nurses and midwives who obtained the certificates of the Burma Midwives and Nurses Council during the year was as follows :—

Midwives.	Nurses.
68	42

The total number of nurses employed in all classes of hospitals in Burma at the end of the year 1934 was 369, as compared with 343 in the previous year. There was also an appreciable increase in the number of midwives employed in the maternity wards of Civil Hospitals, the figure for the year 1934 being 188 as compared with 161 at the end of the previous year. The number of ward assistants employed as male nurses was 106 but in Government and Local Fund Hospitals, the employment of ward assistants in place of female nurses, except in Venereal Wards, is discouraged.

Dais are not employed in any hospital in Burma.

As a measure of economy, a number of compounders' posts were retrenched and as a result, the total number employed fell at the end of the year to 307 (315). The number of compounders trained during the year—nearly all Burmans—was 14 as compared with 27 in the previous year.

Burma Government Medical School.

157. In accordance with the Local Government's orders, only private students were admitted to the Medical School at the commencement of the Summer Session. The number was fixed at 35 but two students from the Andamans were also admitted. All possessed the required educational qualifications. Including the new entrants, the total number of students at the commencement of the session was 168 (172), of whom 60 (43) passed out or left the School during the year leaving 108 (129) students on the rolls at the end of the year.

Of the 168 students on the rolls at the beginning of the summer session 139 were males and 29 females. Of these 168 students, the proportion of Burmese students in the year under review both male and female was 52 per cent as compared with 53 per cent last year and 42 per cent in the year before.

The standard of teaching was satisfactorily maintained, but it is the official view of the Medical Department that the course should be lengthened, and proposals to that end have been made to Government.

There was some danger of interruption to the course of the year's work by a breach of discipline among some of the students. The matter, however, was handled with tact and firmness by the Staff and the trouble was soon at an end.

Examinations were held as usual in September and March during the year. In the Primary Examination at the end of the first year, 19 or 79 per cent passed out of 24 ; in the Intermediate Examination 21 passed out of 41 (51 per cent), in Part I of the Final Examination 18 passed out of 25 (72 per cent), and in the Final Examination, Part II, 35 passed out of 65 (54 per cent) as compared with 41 per cent in the previous year. These results may be regarded as being good all round, and a general improvement on last year's results.

There was an appreciable increase under "Receipts," and a reduction under "Expenditure," due on the one hand to the enhancement of tuition fees, and on the other the abolition of the grant of stipends to students and the reduction of allowances to Lecturers. The receipts from tuition fees will continue to grow and the expenditure will continue to fall as in future all new entrants are to be recruited as private students only.

As in the previous year, the teaching was conducted in the Medical College, and the hostel accommodated in the old General Hospital buildings. A new hostel both for male and female students is urgently required, but it is difficult at present to see where the funds are to come from.

The Gymnasium has been re-equipped at the expense of the Hostel Fund and a competent Instructor in Physical Training, Gymnastics and Boxing has been engaged.

The school football team is to be congratulated on standing second in the Junior League First Division of the Burma Athletic Association Competition.

Instruction in First Aid was given to the second year students and out of the 20 students examined by the St. John's Ambulance Association, Burma Branch, all passed.

Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory.

158. In 1934, 5 per cent vaccine raised from the Paris strain of Fixed Virus was used throughout the Province. The intensive treatment for severe cases of bite was, however, confined to the Institute at Rangoon, the Military centre at Maymyo and the Burmah Oil Company centres at Chauk and Nyaunghla. The number of cases applying for treatment at the Institute during the year was 3,022 (2,845). Of these, 1,701 (1,540) were fully treated, 276 were partially treated and 434 absconded before completion of the course of treatment. The balance of 611 was advised not to take the specific treatment as they were considered under no risk of having imbibed the infection. During the period under report the total amount of vaccine manufactured was 207,150 c.c. against 182,999 c c. for the previous year. This increased output became necessary owing to increased demand from out-stations which almost trebled since 1932. The antirabic treatment centres of the Burmah Oil Company treated 33 cases and the Military centre at Maymyo 13 with the vaccine supplied from the Institute. Four hundred and fifty-five courses of vaccine were issued to Civil Surgeons and Medical Officers in charge of out-station hospitals.

On the bacteriological side 21,297 specimens were examined. This figure exceeds the average of the last three years by 1,497, and 92·7 per cent of total tests were carried out free of charge.

Research into the prevalence and distribution of tropical typhus fevers in the Province was continued and systematic observation on rats trapped in Rangoon for presence of leptospira was taken up.

Mental Hospitals.

159. The accommodation in the two Mental Hospitals in Burma remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 1,051 (886 males and 165 females) and 138 (males) at Minbu or a total of 1,189 (1,024 males and 165 females) at both institutions. The hospital at Tadagale was seriously over-crowded, and a separate block of 44 beds in the European and better class Asiatic sections for

which there were no occupants, was used to house ordinary clean and well behaved patients during the night. Also as a measure to relieve congestion 12 persons (mostly chronic dements) were transferred from the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, to the Mental Hospital, Minbu.

As usual, there were no civil patients nor any female patients in the Mental Hospital, Minbu.

The daily average population during the year was 1,200·72 against 1,251·00 in the preceding year in the Mental Hospital, Tadagale and 130·88 as compared with 99·58 in 1933 in the Mental Hospital, Minbu.

At Tadagale, the total number admitted during the year was 302 (261 males and 41 females) as against 319 (270 males and 49 females), whilst at Minbu the only new admissions were the 12 patients transferred from the Mental Hospital, Tadagale. The number of discharges during the year at Tadagale was 416 cases (373 males and 43 females) as against 211 (186 males and 25 females) in the previous year, whilst at Minbu only one patient was discharged during the year. The large increase in the number of discharges at Tadagale was due to the discharge of a number of harmless patients, who were useful workmen and who needed only a minimum of supervision—to the care of their relatives. This procedure markedly relieved the congestion in the male section. The percentage of cures to admissions was 23·18 against 18·18 in 1933 at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale. There were 68 deaths (78) at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, and 4 deaths (1) at the Mental Hospital, Minbu. The main causes of death at Tadagale were General Paralysis of the Insane and Tuberculosis of the Lungs. The general health of the patients was good in both institutions.

At the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, in view of the large incidence of General Paralysis of the Insane, an examination of the blood of all new patients was carried out and if the blood gave a positive reaction the Cerebro-Spinal Fluid was also examined. By this routine, several doubtful early cases of General Paralysis of the Insane were detected and given appropriate treatment. Out of 270 specimens of blood sent, 96 (or 35 per cent) showed a positive Wassermann reaction, and 15, were doubtful ; of the 129 Cerebro-Spinal Fluids sent for examination, 66 showed a positive Wassermann reaction.

On the 1st January 1934, there were 59 cases (55 males and 4 females) of General Paralysis of the Insane and 72 cases (68 males and 4 females) were admitted during the year. Out of these, 39 cases were treated with induced malaria and 23 with pyrexia induced by injections of sulfosin. Forty of the above cases, who responded favourably after the pyrexial treatment, were given courses of tryparsamide, 19 cases were discharged as "recovered" and have returned to their former occupations ; 17 were discharged as much improved to the care of their relations and 4 were "stationary."

A careful examination is made for helminthic infections and appropriate treatment by means of sulfosin injections. The cases of mania improved rapidly and one of the four dementia præcox cases improved and was discharged cured and three others showed no response. Restraint is reduced to a minimum. Four padded rooms in the hospital have been dismantled as they were never found necessary. Even restless patients are allowed out in the open in charge of attendants, as early as possible, and it is found that this has a more beneficial influence than confinement. Towards the end of the

year under report only three patients were put under day and night confinement on account of their greatly impulsive habits.

There was one escape from the Mental Hospital, Minbu. The patient is still at large.

The total expenditure of the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, was Rs. 2,73,370-14-11 (Rs. 2,97,106-4-3). There was an increase of Rs. 21,139-6-3 under receipts at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, owing to the increased population during 1933.

The average cost per patient at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, was Rs. 228 against Rs. 238 in 1933, whilst at Minbu the cost per patient was Rs. 120-13-3 against Rs. 162-6-8 in the previous year.

Public Health.

Principal Works and Expenditure.

160. The total amount spent during the year by local authorities on public health services was Rs. 67·73 (66·03) lakhs, of which Rs. 13·48 (11·73) lakhs were spent on water supplies, Rs. 27·91 (28·62) lakhs on conservancy and Rs. 3·72 (3·95) lakhs on drainage. The percentage of income expended by all local bodies on these services was 15·49 (17·96), the figure for towns being 18·18 (22·04) and for districts 7·37 (7·61).

Vaccination.

Establishment and General.

161. During the year 1934-35, 349 (352) vaccinators were employed in Burma. Supervision was exercised by 26 (30) inspectors of vaccination, 70 (68) public health inspectors, 28 (30) sub-assistant surgeons, 38 (38) District Superintendents of Vaccination and 16 municipal health officers. In order to cope with local outbreaks of small-pox, 46 (41) temporary vaccinators were entertained for various periods. The number of vaccinators—43 and head vaccinators—3 remained unchanged in the Federated Shan States.

Number of Operations.

162. The total number of persons vaccinated in Burma was 1,527,027 (1,445,151), of whom 1,303,407 were vaccinated by regular vaccinators, 2,858 in cantonments, 3,331 in dispensaries, 6,778 by private medical practitioners, 39,965 in jails, and 170,688 by port health staff. The number of operations recorded during the year exceeded last year's record figure. Successful primary operations in rural areas amounted to 500,389 (508,944), in urban areas 52,335 (56,894), in cantonment areas 557 (515), by dispensary staff and private medical practitioners 1,664, making a total of 554,945 (566,353). The percentage of success in primary vaccinations, of which the results were known, was 95·41 (96·66) in rural areas, 97·55 (97·42) in urban areas and 91·46 (95·90) in cantonments. In rural areas high percentages of success were reported from Pegu 99·98, Tharrawaddy 99·87, Henzada 99·61, Myaungmya 99·18, Maubin 99·92, Pyapôn 99·98, Magwe 99·14, Kyauksè 99·32 and Bhamo 100, while low rates occurred in the Chin Hills, Pakôkku and Kyaukpyu. In urban areas, 26 towns reported 100 per cent success, 43 towns reported successes between 90 and 100 per cent, while five towns reported a success rate below 90 per cent.

Successful revaccinations amounted to 173,864 (144,026). The percentage of success in revaccinations, of which the results were known, was 32·33 in rural areas, 29·99 in urban areas and 45·31 in cantonments. The results of 148,133 were unknown.

In the Federated Shan States 79,135 (106,706) persons were vaccinated. Of these, 58,025 were primary and 21,110 revaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations 98·21 per cent. and of the revaccinations 54·02 per cent were reported as successful.

The total number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated in Burma, excluding jails and ports, was 1,316,374. Of these, the district or municipal health officers inspected 103,823 persons or 7·89 per cent (7·70). The inspectors of vaccination, public health inspectors, sub-assistant surgeons and medical registrars inspected 56·51 (58·81) per cent of the primary vaccinations and 46·55 per cent (41·57) of the revaccinations.

In the Federated Shan States, the public health inspectors and the head vaccinators inspected 78·42 (57·36) per cent of the primary vaccinations and 56·91 (31·29) per cent of the revaccinations.

Cost of the Department.

163. The net amount spent on the Vaccination Department in Burma was Rs. 3·76 (4·06) lakhs, the average cost per successful case being Re. 0-8-4 (Re. 0-9-2). In the Shan States it was Rs. 34,739 (Rs. 38,502), the cost of a successful case being Re. 0-9-8 (Re. 0-8-0).

Vaccine Depot, Meiktila.

164. 22,564 (17,336) grammes of lymph equalling 2,230,446 doses were manufactured and 18,709 grammes equalling 1,849,380 (1,755,684) doses were issued during the year. 126 (142) cow-calves and 20 (9) buffalo-calves were vaccinated. The average yield per cow-calf was 108·00 (98·29) grammes and per buffalo-calf 447·50 (375·44) grammes. The increased yield was due to a more extensive use of the Malayan method of animal vaccination. The training class for vaccinators was held in abeyance during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

REFERENCES—

- Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1934-35.
- Statistical Abstract for British India.

General System of Public Instruction.

See paragraphs 257 to 284 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Educational Progress.

General Progress and Educational Measures.

165. The predominant features of the year were again economic depression and retrenchment. In accordance with the suggestions of the Burma Retrenchment Committee one post of Inspector, one post of Inspectress, two posts of Burma Educational Service Class I Headmasters, three posts of Class II Second Masters, and 43 junior posts were retrenched; one Government Normal School and three Elementary Training Classes were closed; and the Government allotments for vernacular education were reduced.

Number of Schools and Scholars and Expenditure.

166. The total number of pupils in public and private institutions rose from 727,052 to 730,106, but the number of public institutions fell from 7,347 to 7,179 and the number of pupils from 524,031 to 516,141 and there was a decrease in numbers in every stage of instruction except the Collegiate. In the Lower Primary stage there were 187,026 (190,678) boys and 160,816 (162,601) girls, in the Upper Primary stage 61,710 (61,993) boys and 33,095 (32,807) girls, in the Middle stage 32,878 (33,656) boys and 9,146 (9,456) girls, in the High stage 11,170 (11,306) boys and 2,283 (2,269) girls and in the University 1,662 (1,506) men and 332 (303) women.

The percentage of boys in the Lower Primary stage of recognized schools was 60·4, of girls 77·8 and of boys and girls together 67·3.

One hundred and twenty-two Local Education Authorities were responsible for the control of Vernacular Education—28 District School Boards controlling 3,612 boys' and 551 girls' schools; 74 Municipal and Town Committees controlling 628 boys' and 75 girls' schools and 20 Deputy Commissioners controlling 671 boys' and 47 girls' schools in excluded areas.

Expenditure from all sources omitting pensions and disbursements in the United Kingdom decreased by Rs. 12,43,467 to Rs. 1,50,77,213. This total includes Rs. 6,47,672 spent in the Federated Shan States, Rs. 55,742 spent on educational buildings by the Public Works Department, and Rs. 21,96,943 spent on institutions not controlled by the Education Department.

Expenditure under the different heads was :—

Provincial Funds Rs. 50,06,567 (53,67,776).
Rural Local Funds Rs. 28,49,054 (33,94,204).
Municipal Funds Rs. 13,89,040 (13,25,433).
Fees Rs. 30,08,267 (35,75,872).
Other sources Rs. 24,26,627 (22,58,288).
Federated Shan States Funds Rs. 3,97,658 (3,99,107).

[Expenditure from other sources means that incurred by private persons and bodies.]

Average cost per head.—The average cost of each pupil was Rs 23·87 (25·13). The average cost per head in the University (*i.e.* the Rangoon University and its constituent Colleges including the Intermediate College, Mandalay) was Rs. 820·86 (894·31) ; in Secondary Schools Rs. 38·85 (40·79) ; in Upper Primary Schools Rs. 7·55 (8·01) ; in Lower Primary Schools Rs. 9·71 (15·75) ; in Training Schools Rs. 164·25 (154·38) and in other special schools Rs. 26·29 (28·38).

Cost per head of population :—The average expenditure on education per head of population was Rs. 1-0-5 (1-1-9), of which Re. 0-10-6 (0-11-5) was met from Public Funds.

Primary Education.

167. The total number of Primary departments in all types of public schools decreased from 6,178 to 6,083 and the number of pupils fell from 448,079 to 442,647. The number of Primary departments in English schools was 35 (35) with an attendance of 7,260 (7,004). The increase of 256 pupils was probably due to the admission of larger numbers of non-European pupils* to the Kindergarten classes. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Primary departments decreased by 3 to 245, while the number of pupils dropped from 23,840 to 22,687. The number of Vernacular Primary Departments fell to 5,803 (5,895) with 412,700 (417,235) pupils, due mainly to the withdrawal of grants by impoverished Local Education Authorities. The number of Upper Primary Vernacular Schools was 4,511 (4,579) with 283,755 (286,699) pupils and the total number of Lower Primary Vernacular Schools was 195 (203) with 9,106 (9,716) pupils.

Pupils completing the Second standard course in Vernacular Schools numbered 49,809 (47,581), and the number completing the Upper Primary Course rose to 16,427 (16,049).

Secondary Education.

168. English High and Middle Schools numbered 31 (31) with an attendance of 10,344 (10,046) pupils—11 (11) boys' schools with 4,431 (4,221) pupils, and 20 (20) girls' schools with 5,913 (5,825) pupils.

The total number of Anglo-Vernacular High and Middle Schools was 237 (240) with an attendance of 46,961 (49,743) pupils—40,036 (42,357) pupils in boys' schools and 6,925 (7,386) pupils in girls' schools.

The total number of Vernacular High and Middle Schools was 1,097 (1,113) with an attendance of 146,588 (147,190)—138,127 (138,516) pupils in boys' schools and 8,461 (8,674) pupils in girls' schools.

* The term "Non-European pupils" does not include domiciled Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

The High School Examinations had to be held a second time owing to leakage of question papers. This probably affected the general standard of answering. In the English High School Examination the percentage of passes was 58 (64); in the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination 38 (42), and in the Vernacular High School Examination 44 (27).

University and Collegiate Education.

169. The number of students on the rolls of the Constituent Colleges of the University of Rangoon and the Intermediate College, Mandalay, was 1,954 (1,809) — 1,622 (1,506) men and 332 (303) women. The results of the University Examinations were :—

—	Intermediate.	B.A.	B.Sc.	M.A.	M.Sc.
Number presented ...	612	160	91	5	*Nil*
Number passed ...	263	99	53	2	*Nil*
Percentage ...	43	62	58	40	*Nil*

The reduction of Government grants to the University and the Constituent Colleges necessitated additional economies, and recourse was again necessary to the University Endowment Fund.

Training of Teachers.

170. The training of teachers for English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, except Kindergarten teachers, is centralized in the Teachers' Training College, Rangoon, a constituent College of Rangoon University. Out of 45 students who joined the B.Ed. Class in 1933, 41 (25 men and 16 women) completed the course in March 1935 and 34 (23 men and 11 women) qualified for the B.Ed. degree. Of 86 students who were admitted to the University Trained Teachers' Certificate Course, 6 gave up, and 80 took the final examination in March. Twenty-one men and 35 women obtained certificates.

Three women students who were admitted in 1933 for an experimental course in Kindergarten training passed the Kindergarten Certificate Examination in March 1935. Two women and one man completed a two years' course for the Physical Instructor's Certificate.

There were 5 (6) Kindergarten Classes for the training of Kindergarten teachers for Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools with a total attendance of 80 (145) students. The results of the final examination in March 1935 were unsatisfactory, 31 students only were successful out of 85 presented.

The Vernacular Normal Schools train teachers for the Middle and High Departments of Vernacular Schools. Owing to the economic depression one Government Normal School was closed, grants were withdrawn from one aided school (the Roman Catholic Mission School, Thônzè) and the number of stipends was reduced from 350 to 150. One private school was recognized temporarily without grants, bringing the total number to nine as in the previous year.

Three hundred and six students joined the Normal Schools in June 1934. In the final examinations 88 (82) men and 26 (59) women qualified for the Vernacular Middle School Teachers' Certificate and 55 (24) men and 12 (7) women for the Vernacular High School Teachers' Certificate.

The number of Elementary Training Classes was further reduced from 20 to 16—9 classes for boys and 7 classes for girls. 95 (139) boys and 121 (167) girls took the Elementary Training Class examination at the end of the year and 69 (131) boys and 113 (159) girls were successful.

The Special Training Class for men at Chaungwa and the Special Class for women at Kyauksè, which are experimenting in the training of Elementary teachers for rural areas, are reported to be doing satisfactory work.

Professional and Technical Education.

171. The total number of students in the Law Department of University College at the end of the year was 67 — 25 men and 1 woman in the First Year Class, 33 men and 1 woman in the Second Year Class and 7 men in the Third Year Class. Thirty-six candidates, including seven private candidates, sat for the B.L. Examination and 26 passed. Forty-one candidates, of whom six were private students, took the First Law Examination and 27 were successful.

At the beginning of the year there were 108 (97) students on the rolls of the Medical College, including 25 new students admitted to the Junior Second M.B.B.S. Class and one re-admitted to Part I Final M.B.B.S. Class. Six students left during the year and three completed their course in September.

The results of the examinations in September 1934 and March 1935 were as follows:—

Examination.	Subject.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
September 1934.			
Third M.B.B.S ...	Materia Medica and Pharmacology.	1	1
	Bacteriology and Medical Zoology.	3	3
Part I, Final M.B.B.S. ...	Forensic Medicine ...	2	2
	Pathology	1	1
Part II, Final M.B.B.S. ...	Surgery	3	1
	Obstetrics and Gynæcology	3	3
Part II, Final L.M. & S. ...	Surgery	1	...
March 1935.			
Second M.B. (Junior) ...	Chemistry	19	15
Second M.B. (Senior) ...	Anatomy and Physiology ...	31	17
Third M.B.B.S. ...	Materia Medica and Pharmocology.	14	13
	Bacteriology and Medical Zoology.	14	14
Part I, Final	Pathology	15	13
	Forensic Medicine ...	15	15
	Hygiene and Public Health	15	11
Part II, Final M.B.B.S. ...	Medicine	9	7
	Surgery	10	8
	Obstetrics and Gynæcology	8	6
Part II, Final L.M.&S. ...	Surgery	1	...

Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon.—The session began with 168 students (129 old and 39 new) distributed as follows :—

Class.	Public.		Special private.		Maung Ohn Ghine Scholar.		Private.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
First year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	7	38	7
Second year ...	6	7	...	...	...	...	29	5	35	12
Third year ...	10	2	...	...	1	...	9	3	20	5
Fourth year ...	26	1	10	2	...	...	10	2	46	5
Total ...	42	10	10	2	1	...	86	17	139	29

The results of the examinations held in March and September by the Burma Medical Examination Board were as follows :—

Examinations.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
September 1934.			
Primary	3	3	The failures were remanded for six months.
Intermediate	16	9	
Final, Part I	9	6	
Final, Part II	34	20	
March 1935.			
Primary	21	16	The failures were remanded for six months.
Intermediate	25	12	
Final, Part I	16	12	
Final, Part II	31	15	

Engineering College.—The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 36 (35) students — 7 in the First Year Bachelor of Engineering Class, 8 in the Second, 5 in the Third, 8 in the Fourth and 8 in the Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Class. Students were recruited for the first time to the class leading to the Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. While the laboratories were being equipped, a policy of limited recruitment was adopted, and 9 students only were enrolled.

In the examination conducted by the Public Services Commission for recruitment to the Superior Engineering Service a graduate of the College secured one of the two vacancies in open competition with students from the whole of India. During the session arrangements were made with the Burmah Oil Company to send students to the oil-fields for training or on short-term apprenticeships with the ultimate prospect of obtaining employment in the technical services of the Company. Several students proceeded to Yenangyaung for training at the end of the session.

Government Technical Institute, Insein.—At the beginning of the year the courses for the Diplomas in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering were transferred to the Engineering College and further reductions were made in the staff of the Institute.

The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 127 (132) distributed as follows :—

—	At the Institute.	Under Practical Training.	Total.
Civil Engineering Diploma Course ...	11 (36)	27 (34)	38 (70)
Mechanical Engineering Diploma Course	25 (35)	33 (17)	58 (52)
Preliminary	17	...	17
Workshop Apprentice	14 (10)	...	14 (10)
Total ...	67 (81)	60 (51)	127 (132)

In the final examinations in September 1934 fifteen appeared for the Civil Engineering Diploma and eight passed. In March 1935 seven appeared and four passed. In the Mechanical Engineering Diploma Examination ten out of eighteen passed in September and eight out of thirteen in March. Of the 35 students, who passed the final Civil Engineering Examination in the previous year ; 33 completed the course and were awarded Diplomas.

The numbers of students from the Institute and from the Evening Classes who were successful at the City and Guilds Examination were :—

Electrical Engineering—Practice, Grade II (A.C.) ...	4
Electrical Engineering—Practice, Grade II (D.C.) ...	3
Machine Design, Grade II	1
Machine Design, Final	1

Evening Classes.—The number of students in the Evening Classes was 126 (131). The classes received better support from employers, many of whom insisted on their apprentices taking the course as soon as they were recruited.

Survey Schools.—The Survey Schools at Kyauksè and Prome were abolished with effect from the 1st July 1934, leaving only the school at Shwebo. Fifty-three (39) students from the three schools passed the final examination in June 1934. Seven of the Shwebo students have joined the Land Records Department, two the Special Survey Party and two obtained employment with commercial firms.

Fifty new students were admitted to the Shwebo School at the beginning of the new session in 1934 and 46 completed the course.

Saunders' Weaving Institute.—The number of students under training at the Saunders' Weaving Institute was 60 (67) — 25 in the Higher Course and 35 in the Lower Course. Thirteen Higher Course students and 24 Lower Course students completed their training during the year.

The number of students in the Government Lacquer School, Pagan, increased from 78 to 84. An Indian Art student of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, was admitted as a State Scholar from the United Provinces.

Commercial Schools.—The number of recognized Commercial Schools decreased by 1 to 13 and the number of students fell from 516 to 426.

Anglo-Indian and European Education.

172. The total number of English schools * remained unchanged at 37 but the number of pupils increased by 250 to 10,833. Of these, 5,735 (5,763) were Anglo-Indians and Europeans and 5,148 (4,820) non-Europeans. 125 (108) boys and 84 (75) girls from English Schools passed the High School Examination in March 1935. The number of Anglo-Indian and European students in the University was 71 (78) men and 53 (52) women. An Anglo-Indian student was successful in the competitive examination for entrance to the I.C.S. held in January 1935. In the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations the success of Anglo-Indian girls was notable.

Education of Mohamedans and other Special Classes.

173. Dissension between the Burma Muslims and Indian Muslims regarding the medium of instruction, which continued throughout the year, affected the progress of Mohamedan education.

The total number of Mohamedans in public and private institutions was 37,060 (32,635), of whom, 27,136 (27,137) were in public institutions. The number of Mohamedan Secondary Schools was 23 (24) with an attendance of 3,365 (3,592) —5 (5) Anglo-Vernacular schools with 889 (908) pupils and 18 (19) Vernacular schools with 2,476 (2,684) pupils. Upper Primary Mohamedan Schools increased from 179 to 191 and the number of pupils rose from 11,903 to 12,623 partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the Lower Primary grade.

The number of Mohamedan students in the University increased by 2 to 88 and the number in the Intermediate College, Mandalay, rose from 2 to 12.

The number of Mohamedan girls in public institutions was 8,206 (8,237) and in private institutions 1,896 (1,587). The increase in the number of girls in private institutions is a satisfactory feature. The number of Mohamedan girls in Art Colleges was 6 (5), in English Schools 160 (165), in Anglo-Vernacular schools 472 (507) and in Vernacular Schools 7,555 (7,545) and in Special Schools 13 (15).

Chin Education.—The number of Chin Anglo-Vernacular schools was 4 —2 under public management with an attendance of 157 (198) and 2 under private management with an attendance of 223 (207).

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* See also paragraphs 167 and 168.

There were 32 (35) Chin Vernacular schools under private management with 1,346 (1,494) pupils. The total number of Chin girls in recognized schools was 117 (110), of whom 45 were boarders in the Girls' schools at Tashon.

The extension of the Chin Hills administrative District by the inclusion of new areas has made the language problem more perplexing. Unless effective measures are taken to unify the dialects throughout the hills, the supply of books will become impossible when education advances. Already the difficulty of producing text books has retarded progress.

Shan Education.—There was 1 Shan Anglo-Vernacular school under public management with 80 (84) pupils and 1 (1) Shan Anglo-Vernacular school under private management with 275 (299) pupils. The number of Shan Vernacular schools under private management decreased by 6 to 115 and the number of pupils decreased by 151 to 7,291. The number of unrecognized Shan schools was 811 (809) with an attendance of 8,768 (8,723) pupils. The Chief Education Officer reports that lack of funds made expansion of education in the Shan States impossible.

Karen Education.—The number of Karen Anglo-Vernacular schools decreased by 1 to 13 and attendances fell from 3,578 to 3,203. The loss of one school was due to dissension amongst the Karens of Pado. The number of recognized Karen Vernacular schools was 885 (907) with an attendance of 47,044 (47,889). Unrecognized Karen schools increased by 1 to 176 and the number of pupils increased by 23 to 4,160.

Tamil and Telugu Education.—The number of recognized Tamil and Telugu Anglo-Vernacular schools was 19 (20) with an attendance of 5,030 (5,070) pupils. Tamil and Telugu Vernacular schools increased by 4 to 68 and the number of pupils rose from 5,016 to 5,132 —3,616 boys and 1,516 girls. Three of the schools were Secondary, 59 Upper Primary and 6 Lower Primary.

The number of unrecognized Tamil and Telugu schools was 22 (29) with an attendance of 686 boys and 308 girls.

Kachin Education.—The number of Kachin schools under public management was 4 (4) with an attendance of 232 (233). The number of recognized Kachin schools under private management rose by 3 to 63 and the number of pupils increased by 70 to 3,034. The number of Kachin unrecognized schools was 6 (3) with an attendance of 115 (54).

Chinese Education.—There were 5 (5) Chinese Anglo-Vernacular schools with 843 (821) pupils and 52 (59) unrecognized Chinese schools with 2,560 (3,071) pupils. Many of the Chinese unrecognized schools receive assistance from Educational Associations in China and refuse recognition from the Education Department of Burma. Many Chinese pupils attend the ordinary Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Mon Education.—The number of recognized Mon schools remained at 58, but attendance decreased by 158 to 6,294.

Other Special Classes and Communities with schools of their own are Persians, Sikhs, Bengalis, Gurkhas, Taungthas, Palaungs, Danus. Inthas, Lishaws and Lahus.

Schools for the Blind.—The number of pupils in St. Michael's School for the Blind, Rangoon, increased from 28 to 37 during the year. Five students who left the school were provided with employment by the Mission. The number of pupils at St. Raphael's School for Blind Girls, Moulmein, at the end of the year was 21 (19), exclusive of full-time weavers in the work rooms. Despite a good deal of propaganda work to interest the people of the Province in the work of the schools, parents are still reluctant to send their blind children away from home.

Schools for the Deaf and Dumb.—The number of pupils in the Mary Chapman's School for the Deaf and Dumb decreased from 28 to 23 The school has a competent staff and the pupils receive a good training and are well looked after, but parents of deaf and dumb children are slow to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers.

Female Education.

174. The total number of girls in public and private educational institutions was 218,530 (218,112), of whom 206,531 (208,682) were in public institutions and 11,999 (9,430) in private institutions. The number of girls in the University was 332 (303), in Secondary Schools 72,424 (72,929), in Upper Primary Schools 128,517 (129,382), in Lower Primary Schools 4,399 (4,822), in Training Schools 407 (546) and in other Special Schools 452 (700).

One of the most serious defects of the Vernacular schools, most of which are co-educational, is the lack of school mistresses in the lower classes. Out of 5,803 schools on the public list more than four thousand are entirely staffed by men.

The special inspecting staff for girls' schools was weakened at the beginning of the year by the retrenchment of the post of Inspectress of Schools, Upper Burma.

The Deputy Inspectresses have been very successful in increasing the number of schools teaching needle-work but an obstacle to efficient work in sewing is the inability of parents to afford the cost of sewing materials for their children. As soon as funds are available the Local Education Authorities should provide annual grants for the purchase of materials in schools in which needle-work is taught.

During the year the question of separate curricula for boys and girls was considered by a sub-committee appointed by the Secondary Schools Board. The sub-committee recommended the introduction of an alternative course in the High Department with Domestic Science as a compulsory subject instead of Mathematics for girls who do not desire to go to the University. This recommendation was accepted by the Secondary Schools Board and is now being considered by the Education Department.

Borstal Institute.

175. The number of pupils in the Borstal School and Senior Training School at Thayetmyo was 413 (372). The two departments function separately; boys from the age of 16 to 23 are admitted to the Borstal School and boys under 16 to the Senior Training School. The Superintendent endeavours to systematize instruction in both schools, but he is handicapped by unqualified teachers.

Literature and the Press.

Publications Registered.

176. The number of publications registered was 155 (164). There is also probably a considerable body of ephemeral fiction that is not registered. Eighty-one publications were in Burmese, 11 in English, 3 in English and Burmese, 7 in Pali, 29 in Pali and Burmese, and varying numbers in Sgaw-Karen, Pwo-Karen, Hindi, Tamil, Chin, Shan, Wa and Urdu. There was thus a great diversity of language. As regards subject, however, the majority dealt with religious matters. Others were books on miscellaneous topics, hand-books of a technical nature, ready reckoners, magazines, etc. There were also eight Burmese novels. The year produced no work either of outstanding literary merit or of a character to excite controversy.

Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals.

177. Nineteen printing presses were closed and thirty-eight new ones opened, bringing the total, including the three Government Presses, up to 367 (348). Optimism is characteristic of the local printing industry in Burma, and the failure of one press to make a living for the proprietor in no way deters newcomers from entering the business. Including Government publications, newspapers increased to 45 (41) but periodicals fell to 172 (181). Here 46 which went out of publication included 25 blue books discontinued as a measure of retrenchment, while the 37 new periodicals contained only two new official productions. Periodicals and newspapers were varied in kind and character, and were printed in a dozen languages. Of the 44 non-official newspapers 14 were in English and 13 in Burmese, while the remainder were in Telugu, Chinese, Gujerati, Tamil, Urdu, Sgaw-Karen, Bengali and Hindi. Of the 96 non-official periodicals, 40 were in English and 34 in Burmese, covering in addition to the languages of the newspapers Kachin, Oriya, Bwe-Karen and Pwo-Karen.

Literary Societies.

See paragraph 298 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Adult Education, Libraries, etc.

178. The number of Night Schools at the end of the year was 27 of which 15 were in Rangoon.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the Youths' Improvement Society, and other Societies engaged in the field of Adult Education continued their activities during the year.

The Bernard Free Library received grants of Rs. 4,000 from Government and Rs. 3,600 from the Corporation of Rangoon. The total expenditure on the purchase of books during the year was Rs. 1,485 and the number of persons who used the Library was 9,749 (10,684).

Arts and Sciences.

179. The Burma Arts, Crafts and Industrial Exhibition was held in March 1935. Government gave it financial support, and also sent demonstrators from the Saunders' Weaving Institute, Amarapura, and

Government Technical School for Lacquer Workers, Pagan. In addition the Burma Handloom Textile Depôt (which is also under Government control) opened a stall for the sale of Burmese handloom products. The stall was well patronized and proved to be a centre of attraction to the people visiting the Exhibition.

Under the management of the Burma Art Club, regular classes were held on week days and on Sundays, and artists and drawing masters gave instruction in drawing and painting. Correspondence courses were also given to residents in the districts. During the year, the fees for tuition were reduced from Re. 1 to annas eight per month to encourage poor students to join the Club.

The Burma Art Club participated in the Burma Arts, Crafts and Industrial Exhibition held in March 1935 and most of the prizes were won by members of the Club. The water colour section of the exhibition paintings was contributed almost entirely by its members.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

180. In spite of restricted funds, the work of the Archæological Department continues to make steady progress. Much of its expenditure is necessarily devoted to the maintenance and repair of protected monuments, and in the year 1934-35, except for the completion of the special repairs to the Chief Queen's Confinement Room in the Palace at Mandalay already referred to in last year's Report, all its conservation work was of this nature. Thus repairs were carried out in the Mandalay Palace, and to the *pyatthats* on the walls of Fort Dufferin. In Pagan, much clearing was done around the Protected Monuments and protective work was carried out on the Bupaya Pagoda, the Patothamya Temple and the Kondawgyi Temple. Repairs were carried out on the brickwork of certain other monuments, and small repairs were done to monuments at Syriam, Pegu, Hmawza (Old Prome), Amarapura, Kyauksè, Shwebo, Ava, Mingun and Sagaing.

No new excavations were undertaken, attention being concentrated on monuments already excavated. This led to some interesting discoveries. While earth and rubbish were being removed from a *stupa* at Hmawza, there was found an inscribed stone slab, measuring 4 feet 8 inches in height and 1 foot 6 inches in breadth. The upper part is engraved in relief with sculptures of the Buddha and two disciples, in an arched niche. The surface below is covered with writings in two different languages, inter-lined. One of these is Pyu, written in an old South Indian alphabet, and the other an unknown language in an older script resembling Brahmi. The whole is much weather-worn, and the meaning has not yet been deciphered. Another interesting find was that of hundreds of votive tablets, discovered by a monk working on the Myinbahu Pagoda, about six miles from Hmawza Station.

Among these are small terra-cotta votive tablets bearing two forms of four-armed standing images, probably *Bodhisattvas*. These are the first of their kind discovered at Old Prome, and were classed as Hindu in character by the monk who found them. The Superintendent, however, considers their Buddhist character to be fully established, and ascribes them on stylistic grounds to the period 9th—11th Century A.D. At the same site, there was found a bronze image of seated Buddha. On the throne there is incised an inscription containing the first five letters of the Buddhist creed in *Pāli*, in characters of an old North Indian script. This from the form of the letters is ascribed to the period when Gupta influence reached Old Prome. and the image may be as old as the 5th—6th Century A.D.

At Ava, the jungle was cleared round an inscribed stone slab on which is recorded an account of the ceremonial attending the building of the Palace at Ava in 1510 A.D. by Shwenankyawshin Narapati (1502—1527). Unfortunately, the inscription is much damaged, but many details, throwing light on the customs of that epoch, can still be deciphered. There is also a specific reference to the Pyus, showing that at that time they still existed as a separate race.

Further discoveries were made at Thatôn, and at the village of Zokthok attention was directed to a sculptured wall known as the *Sindat-Myindat* which was examined by the Superintendent. This curious monument is covered with figures of animals, which, though much dilapidated, can still be seen to be exceedingly lifelike. According to local tradition these sculptures commemorate a military expedition led by Kyanzittha (King of Pagan, 1084—1112 A.D.) against Thatôn, and the animals were thought to be horses and elephants forming part of his army. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the so-called horses are lions, and the manner of their sculpture, with that of the floral ornaments separating the panels, has led the Superintendent to ascribe this carving to an earlier date than that of any now existing at Pagan. In this he finds support also from the fact that the wall consists of large-sized blocks of laterite, pointing to an age comparable to that of the base of the neighbouring Tizaung Pagoda, which legend makes contemporary with Buddha, and which is certainly very old.

Action was initiated by the Superintendent in respect of this wall under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, which, however, was not invoked in any other case during the year.

No publications were issued during the year, but 149 photographs and 16 drawings were added to the records of the Department.

Six new inscriptions were investigated and recorded during the year, five of these being found at Hmawza, and the sixth near the Sinbaung Temple, Thiyipyitsaya, Pagan. The discovery of a number of others, especially in the Mahlaing Township, was reported by the University Authorities, but these had not yet been investigated by the Department at the close of the year.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFERENCES—

Report of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma for the year 1934.

Statistical Abstract for British India.

Report on the working of the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1935.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

See paragraphs 302 to 304 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Ecclesiastical.

181. The outstanding event of the year was the consecration of a new Bishop, and the adoption, for the first time in Burma, of the procedure under the new constitution of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon for his appointment. The vacancy occurred through the resignation of the Right Reverend N. H. Tubbs, and his successor, the Right Reverend G. A. West, was consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 27th January 1935.

A new Garrison Church at Mingaladon was completed during the year, and opened for services on the 17th of March 1935.

Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma.

182. The work of the Department continued to expand. The total number of examinations carried out during the year was 9,079 as compared with 8,538 in the previous year. The number of medico-legal exhibits showed a slight increase at 3,641 (3,311). There was an increase also under the heading "Miscellaneous Articles" 5,438 (5,227). Medico-legal cases numbered 1,999 (1,827). Here the Chemical Examiner calls attention to the increase in the number of poisoning cases due to oxalic acid. This is a reversal of the tendency noted in last year's report and suggests that a more rigorous application of the restrictions imposed on the sale of this substance is required. There was an increase of 211 in the number of articles examined in the General Analytical Section due mainly to the analysis of foodstuffs carried out on behalf of the Public Health Department.

Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery.

Government Printing.

183. Due to the measures of economy adopted by all Departments, there was a further shrinkage in the demands for printing made on the Press in 1934-35. The aggregate cost of work done during the year (including the cost of paper and binding materials) was Rs. 8,40,982 (9,08,299). Of this, Rs. 5,14,840 (5,52,460) was for work executed in the Central Press, Rs. 3,12,127 (3,40,544) in the Jail Branch Press and Rs. 14,015 (15,295) in the Maymyo Branch Press. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,38,758 (1,39,790). The expenditure at Rs. 7,34,702 (7,93,665) showed a decrease of Rs. 58,963, owing mainly to reductions in the purchase of stationery and stores and payments to workmen.

Book Depot.

184. The value of Acts, Publications and Maps received during the year, including the *Burma Gazette* and the *Headman's Gazette*, was Rs. 2,18,737, and Rs. 1,27,987, if they are excluded. The value of stock on the 31st March 1935 was Rs. 3,65,366 (3,61,943). The total issues during the year were valued at Rs. 2,15,314 or, excluding the *Burma Gazette* and the *Headman's Gazette*, Rs. 1,32,215. This amount comprises Rs. 55,988 (39,476) for Local Government's publications, Rs. 4,121 (3,291) for the Central Government's publications and Rs. 4,029 (4,780) for Survey of India Maps sold.

Stationery Depot.

185. Stores received during the year cost Rs. 3,10,187 (3,42,649); of which, stores valued at Rs. 27,551 (23,849) were obtained from England and Rs. 2,32,007 (2,67,511) were purchased locally. The value of the stock on 31st March 1935 was Rs. 34,465 (24,456). The cost of stores supplied by the Depôt was Rs. 3,00,178 (3,65,752). This figure comprises Rs. 2,54,668 (3,21,576) for stores supplied to the Reserved Department, Rs. 29,070 (32,576) for stores supplied to the Transferred Departments and Rs. 16,439 (11,600) for stores supplied to the Federation and Local Bodies.

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